Beaver & Gephart

Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let Us See To it that A Government of the People, for the People and by the People, Shall Not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. Terms: $1.50 per Year

VOL. XXIII BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1892. NO. 39

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJIMAN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID,
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Benjamin F. Jones,	James Muir,
William Wood,	John H. Sheibley,
W. Henry Sayen,	Coe Durland,
J. Francis Dunlap,	Pierre A. Stebbins,
John L. Lawson,	Lloyd T. Rohrbach,
John Mundell,	S. S. Schoch,
John Hunter,	J. Schall Wilhelm,
Alexander Crow, Jr.,	Louis J. McGregor,
Charles B. Siner,	James B. Laux,
Maxwell Clower,	Robert Pitcairn,
William H. Grundy,	James H. Lindsay,
Traill Green,	Thomas L. Lincoln,
James K. Mosser,	Sylvester D. Bell,
J. M. W. Geist,	Matthew H. Taylor,
Henry A. Knapp,	Charles F. Barclay,
William J. Harvey,	Jesse E. Dale.

Republican State Ticket

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN DEAN. (of Blair.)

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE,
ALEXANDER McDOWELL,
of Mercer,
WILLIAM LILLY, (of Carbon.)

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Associate Judge,
SAMUEL T. GRAY, of Patton.
For Assembly,
JOHN HAMILTON, of College,
A. A. DALE, of Bellefonte.
For Prothonotary,
JOHN C. MILLER, of Bellefonte.
For District Attorney,
G. W. ZIEGLER, of Philipsburg.
For County Surveyor,
JESSE CLEAVER, of Unionville.

The Emperor of Germany has a salary of $4,000,000 a year.

The population of London is 5,000,000. This is larger than the population of Pennsylvania.

Voter, see that you have your taxes paid on or before October 8th if you wish to vote for a President this fall.

Attachments issued against a bank at Hope, Ark., showed that only 45 cents remained in the safe. The depositors at Hope are hopeless.

The campaign is beginning to warm up. Some citizens of Springfield, Ill., saw a comet fall on the moon last night, and explode like a bomb.

The Patriotic Sons of America in covention at Lebanon have resolved to wipe out the color line and the colored men can now join the organization.

Pay your county tax at once. Remember that after October 8th it will be too late to secure a vote. Don't depend on a committee to do it for you.

The Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin says: General Hastings is very pupular with the people of this city, and is a strong favorite in the race for Governor.

Good sewers, hustling health authorities and a large force of street cleaners might injure the business of the doctors; but will not interfere with public health in the least.

A farmer says: One thing I don't like about city folks. They be either so stuck up that yer can't reach 'em with a hay-stack pole, or so friendly that they forget to yap their board.—

This year's crops in the United States are large. With 520,000,000 bushels of wheat 1,600,000,000 bushels of corn and 580 000,000 bushels of oats, not to count the rye and barley, we have an aggregate of 2,700,000,000 bushels against 2,410,328,-000 bushels last year, and 2,411,853,000 bushels two years ago.

In the case of William Iams vs. Colonel J. B. Streator, of Washington county, for aggravated assault and battery, the grand jury has found a true bill. Iams is the young man who proposed three cheers for the man who shot Frick in Pittsburg, for which proposal he was tied up by the thumbs and drummed our of camp.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, in a long editorial combats the proposition for the establishment of a national quarantine simply because it is opposed to the Southern idea of State rights. Anything which tends to show that the United States is a nation, with centralized authority, is abhorrent to those who have not been able to get the lesson of the civil war through their heads.

POWDERLY SIZE CONGRESS.

A Short Experience Convinces Him That Watson Is Right-A Scathing Arraignment.

J. V. Powderly in Journal of the Knights of Labor.

As a member of the third House I occupied a seat in Congress on the day that Thomas E. Watson aroused the virtuous indignation of the Democratic majority by repeating, and emphasizing, a statement which occurs in his book: "Not a revolt; it is a revolution." My seat was directly in front of the speaker, and I held a good position had I desired to catch the eye of the Speaker. I used to wonder why that part of the House was labeled "gentlemen's gallery," but I shall never again have occasion to rise to a point of information. The sign "gentlemen's gallery" is placed above that door so that members of Congress will not stay in there during business hours; their place is right in front of the "gentlemen" and between them and the Speaker. I never could quite understand why the presiding officer of the House of Representatives should be called "the Speaker," and what was but a question in my mind has resolved itself into the most profound mystery since that brief experience on the afternoon of July 29. Having had some experience in presiding over legislative bodies, I acquired the habit of counting a rising vote very quickly, and during the time that Mr. Watson occupied his unenviable position on the Congressional gridiron I counted thirty-three members standing up and disturbing the meeting by "speaking" to one another, in fact, nearly all of those who were on their feet were doing more speaking than the alleged Speaker. The thirty-three members who stood up to be counted without being asked to do so occupied various positions, all of them somewhat different from that which the verdant voter pictures in his mind's eye when he invades the realm of fancy to scan the outlines of his ideal Congressman. Standing before a mass-meeting, addressing the people on the issues of the day, while incidentally appealing for the suffrage of the honest citizenship of the Congressional district, the candidate for Congress is neatly dressed in a Prince Albert coat, patent-leather shoes, stylishly made pantaloons and with more or less expanse of shirt front appearing beneath a nicely-fitting collar. He appears the embodiment of manly grace and dignified statesmanship. With one hand slipped inside of the flap of his tightly buttoned coat, and with a roll of petitions—for an appropriation for a postoffice building—in the other hand, our aspirant for Congress stands, the impersonation of the noblest work of God—and the tailor. On the day that I looked down on Congress—I do not mean to reflect on that body by saying that I looked down upon it, and I hope that no investigation committee will be appointed to inquire why I say this, for I could not help looking down on them—they would not let me in on the ground floor, and I had to take the elevator and ascend to a point where I had to look down or not see them at all. My experience of that day taught me that it behooves one to be particularly careful in speaking about Congress, and I had pause just here to remark that the elevator of which I speak and the one that Brother Watson alluded to are two different kinds of elevators. In justice to myself, being a temperance man, it is best that I make myself clear on that point. But I digress, and, while digression may be pardoned in Congress, I must stick to my text. To a new member, as I was that day, it is very embarrassing to have to turn to your neighbor and ask: "What did that man say about rats?" I was obliged to interrogate the member next to me on another occasion when the sounds, "He talking through his hat," came floating up from the sanctuary of national pilotage. When I took my seat Mr. Watson, it appears, was on his feet attempting to give an explanation of the following passage in his book:

The Congress now sitting is one illustration. Pledged to reform, they have not reformed. Pledged to economy, they have not economized. Pledged to legislate, they have not legislated. Extravagance has been the order of the day. Absenteeism was never so pronounced. Lack of purpose was never so clear. Lack of common business prudence never more glaring Drunken members have reeled about the aisles—a disgrace to the republic. Drunken speakers have debated grave issues on the floor, and in the midst of maudlin ramblings have been heard to ask: "Mr. Speaker, where was I at?"

While it is true that Mr. Watson was called on to explain, it struck me that the evident intention was to prevent him from explaining. At one time, while he was explaining, thirty-three members of Congress stood between the two speakers Mr. Watson and the other speaker. If I were under the oath now, I could not swear that any of them were sober on that occasion, they did not look like it, and they certainly did not act like the "grave and reverend signors" whose duty it is to guard the weal and ward the woe of the State. Mr. Watson deserves censure for at least one passage in his book. He should not, with his experience, wonder why any man should ask "where was I at?" On the contrary, the man who would not feel round himself to see if he were awake and attempting to make himself heard above that bedlam, would, it seems to me, be more than ordinarily gifted. If such a scene as occurred that day in Congress were to take place in the general assembly of the Knights of Labor, we would shut the doors in sorrow after having closed the sessions in disgrace. If such conduct as manifested itself on the floor of the National Legislature on the afternoon of July 29 were to occur during a session of our general assembly, if thirty-three members were to stand up in different parts of the chamber—some with their backs to the presiding officer, others grouped in knots, others shaking their clenched hands at the person attempting to address the House, others hissing like adders, and all of them talking loud or muttering as the spirit moved them—a vote of censure on the presiding officer for incompetency would be in order. I do not wish to be understood as saying that the Speaker of the House of Representatives is incompetent or that the Congress should be charged with blackguardism, not even inferentially do I say it, for custom differ as you travel from home, and the conduct which would be execrable in a drawingroom would be quite proper and exceedingly appropriate in the lupanar. As a man's environments are refined or vulgar, so will his conduct shape itself after a time, and I would not wonder if our John Davis should become demoralized and wonder "where he was at?" after a few more terms in Congress. It strikes me that "where was I at?" is an exceedingly appropriate question for a man to ask himself after he has been in Congress a few months, but in asking the question he should be particularly careful that those who can testify are not within sound of his voice, for a truthful answer might prove very embarrassing to the questioner. Instead of making such a row over Mr. Watson's charge, I thought that it would be the graceful thing for Congress to pass a resolution of thanks to him for not telling the whole truth about that body. I do not frequent barrooms; have invaded the realms of stale beer, congressional tea and vile odors but a few times during my life. Even when I was mayor and was obliged to preside over a court room full of plain and ornamented drunks, I never witnessed such disorderly or boisterous conduct as furnished the sequel to Mr. Watson's innocent summing up as I witnessed it on July 29. After Mr. Watson took his seat the clerk read some "Senate bills," and then each member semed as if possessed by a fiendish desire to scatter himself all round the room. No one paid the slighest heed to what was being read, and not one in ten could tell "where he was at" when the clerk finished reading. I know it was warm and that something more cooling than the roasting that Mr. Watson had administered would be appreciated, but then the dignity of the republic, which these men were so vigorously defending against the assaults of Watson's book, should have been kept in mind for a few brief moments after the wave of indignation had fanned the heated, broad, thick, massive skulls of our national lawcreators. Why Senate bills should not be listened to no one could tell me. How any man, not gifted with supernatural powers of perception or intuition, can sit in Congress and know what is being done is to be a mystery.

If Congress were a circus ring, if the members represented a menagerie, and if law-making and money-appropriating were but a light and frivolous joke, I could understand such antics as I saw that day. One man thrust his feet above his head and yawned until the lining of his stomach reflected the subdue light which changed color as it came through the glass and found itself—as I found myself—in Congress. Another chewed on the end of an unlit cigar, while ever and anon he ran his fingers through his hair in search of an idea. Another; oblivious to the infernal din around him, sat reading a book, and as he read he took time to laugh occasionally, but whether his merriment was occasioned by what he read or the show that it cost his neighbors $5,000 to turn him loose in, did not appear. Two others stood to the left of the Speaker shaking their hands at each other—not as though they intended to fight, for Congressmen only challenge each other to fight—and all at once they shot out of the chamber as if a honey factory had started up in their neighborhood and the honey-makers wanted more room. Perhaps, they only retired to inquire "where they were at?" One member strode into the chamber during the debate and then strode out again, as if he suddenly remembered that he was in the wrong house. I saw him long enough to be able to testify that he did not have the appearance of a graduate from the Keely institute. I do not know whether he is the Cobb who has since then been convicted of drinking Congressional tea, and, perhaps, he might have been sober after all.

I fear that Mr. Watson's sense of the ridiculous is not very keen. He could not have appreciated the humor of his surroundings or he would not have stated that drunken speakers debated in Congress. As I saw Congress, it struck me that the only one who would attempt to speak before that body would have to be drunk, for a man in his sober senses would hestitate long before testing his lungs above the clapping of hands, the jeers of the members and the hisses of those who thought that any sentiment, good or bad, could be smothered or drowned in the hissing of serpents or geese. Watson said: "They have not reformed." Of course not. The man must have been insane to expect such a thing. They do not apply the gold cure in Congress. This talk of economy with other people's money is all rot to the average legislator. He goes there to make himself solid with his constitutency, and the average constituency is just as dishonest as its representatives for it requries that he drive his fingers to the bottom of the national purse in order to dredge the river next to his home or erect a public building over a town lot so that some speculator may sell the surrounding territory to good advantage. Thomas E. Watson entered Congress an honest man. He went there expecting that patriotism and not pelf would be the actuating impulse, and he has had the scales torn from his eyes. He should have known better than to expect such things of a Congress elected on an issue between two vultures whose only essential point of difference lies in the fact that one has its talons around the vitals of the nation and the other would take hold in its stead. For its own sake, I hope that Congress was drunk the day I saw it. I would rather know that the men acted the rowdy while drunk than do it in their sober senses. Whether drunk or sober, honest or dishonest, that body on that afternoon was just what Thomas E. Watson styled it—"a disgrace to the republic." And if each voter in the United States could but look on at the spectacle, could he see Congress as I saw it, he would fear for the perpetuation of institutions committed to the care of such a gathering of partisan shouters.

DRIVEN OUT OF GEORGIA.

The democrats do well to talk about the force bill since Gen. Weaver's reception in the South. In an address dated at Atlanta Ga., Mr. Weaver says he finds a spirit of organized rowdyism so great that he deemed it inadvisable to attempt to fill the engagements not already reached. He says at Waycross personal indignity was threatened; at Albany they were met by a howling mob, which refused to accord them a respectful and uninterrupted hearing; that at Macon the conduct of the mob which greeted their advent into that city was simply disgraceful beyond description, rotten eggs being thrown, one of which struck Mrs. Weaver on the head; that at Atlanta a similar crowd of rowdies appeared at the point of meeting, bent on tumult and disorder, forcing Mrs. Lease and himself to remain away. Finally he concluded to leave the state without completing his canvass.

Ashamed of their conduct the democrats of that state and their echoes all over the country are now protesting that the accounts of abuse of Gen. Weaver and ladies with him is false that the only excuse for it is the action of some boy who broke an egg against the wall at one of his meetings but the people of the country will not accept these thin efforts to fix up this contemptiable conduct. We do not wonder that the best people of Georgia are ashamed of such actions. They ought to be as they are responsible for them. They have encouraged lawlessness in the past in their desire to drive the negro out of politics and the democratic machine will now use the same effective weapon against their white opponents until serious trouble will arrise and these southern gentlemen will be crying out with one voice "Mr. Speaker where am I at?"

PRETTY LIVELY FOR A "SHAM.

In 1891, during the eight months ending February 28 of that year, the total exports of wooden manufactured articles from the United States to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo and Brazil amounted in round numbers to $283,000.

In 1892 during the corresponding period *under Republican reciprocity*, our exports to those countries of similar articles amounted in value to $392,000.

This increase of $109,000, *or* 38 *per cent, was due to Republican reciprocity.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 3, '92

The President will, if Mrs. Harrison continues to improve as she has done during the past week, take part in the Columbus celebration in New York, on the 12 inst. and in Chicago on the 21st inst., and, unless something not now anticipated shall prevent he will be accompanied on both trips by all the members of his Cabinet. Mrs. Harrison's improvement has had a most invigorating effect upon him, the regular Cabinet meetings have been resumed and he has taken hold of his official work with all his old time energy, besides giving considerable attention to the state of the campaign, as shown by trustworthy reports from every section which are constantly being sent to him. The President has a great head for politics as he has shown on numberless occasions. He never allows his wishes to interfere in the slightest manner with his judgment, consequently his advance summary of results have nearly always tallied with the actual results of election. He is absolutely confident of his re-election and the popular vindication of the great principles of the republican party which have been so conspiciously brought to the front during his administration.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, is always a welcome visitor at the White House, but doubly so at this time when he comes after careful investigation—he is always thorough in whatever he does—to tell the President of the satisfactory condition of things political in the state of New York. The Senator is confident that Harrison and Reid will carry that state by a considerably larger majority than it gave to Harrison and Morton in 1888. The support of Gen. Sickles will be worth many democratic soldier votes to the republican ticket.

Democratic alarm over the South is repidly spreading, and they are preparing to do what they have never before considered necessary in a national campaign—send their most prominent speaker into the South. It is the people's party that they are afraid of in most of the southern states but in Tennessee and West Virgina it is the republicans who are giving them uneasiness. Secretary Elkins expresses the greatest confidence in the ability of the republicans to carry West Virginia for the national ticket and to elect a number of Congressmen on the tariff, reciprocity and honest money issue, while Congressman Houk, of Tennessee says the republicans of that State are in a better condition and are more determined to win than ever before.

"Uncle Jerry" Rusk is happy over the big exhibit his department is going to make at the World's Fair, an exhibit which will for the first time present to the world a comprehensive idea of the greatest single American industry—agriculture, including stock and cattle raising. He devotes much of his time overlooking the preparations for this exhibit which are now well under way. Only two other bureaus of the government—the Smithsonian Institution and the Fish Commission—will have $150,000, which is the amount at the disposal of the Agricultural Department, allowed them for the expense of their exhibits. Secretary Rusk thinks the exhibit of his department will have an educational value not to be computed in dollars and cents to the American farmers who will attend the World's Fair, and that the complete method of government inspection of meats for export, which will be shown, will result in largely increasing the sales of American meat abroad, because of the reports of it which foreign visitors will carry back home with them. The entire exhibit will be so arranged that the products of every state and territory of the Union will confront the visitor; besides, the various bugs, pests and diseases with which farmers have to contend will be shown, and the best way of getting rid of them will also be shown.

That bankruptcy of the U. S. Treasury which the democrats have been talking about for several years still refused to materialize. On the contrary, the Treasury statement shows that after meeting all proper demands during the past month there has been an increase of $2,000,000, in the amount of avaliable cash on hand, since the first day of September. Wonder if their is a single democrat who would object to personally going through that sort of bankruptcy? The democratic calamity wailers now so numerous on the stump will find it convenient to say nothing about this little matter; they are not fond of the truth any way, as those who have listened to them have long ago ascertained.

A very enthusiastic democratic orator (as he claimed) called at one of our clothing stores Tuesday morning informed the proprietor that he wished to buy a Cleveland hat. The aforesaid proprietor handed him a regulation Harrison hat, saying that it would fix him out in good shape. The democratic orator remarked that it did look pretty good, and also said that some cuss down the line had tried to palm off on him a hat with a black ribbon on it, and he was glad he waited and got a decent looking hat. The cash was paid over and the orator left on the 9.30 train for the east to fill an appointment for a democratic speech. And the clothing man smiled.

PECK STILL ON TOP.

The poppycocks were completely knocked out in their attempt to force Labor Commissioner Peck to make public his confidential papers upon which he based his prosperity of the workingmen under the McKinley bill.

Judge Mayham, at Albany, yesterday sent the case over to October 1, despite the protests of the Mugwump lawyers who represented the Democratic National Committee. These gentlemen now charge that Judge Mayham, whot posponed the case, did so at Senator Hill's instigation. The Mugwump *Times* says:

"It is asserted here that the postponement was brought about by Senator Hill and Judge Alton B. Parker, who is not above dabbing in small politics, even if he does occupy a position on the Bench. The manner in which they are believed to have influenced Judge Mayham, himself a small-bore partisan, is what is known as laying down upon him'"

Huntingdon was favored on Saturday with the presence of the Hon. Stephen A. Duglass, of Chicago, a lawyer of National repute, who came here to see his client, Major McClaughry, on important business. Mr. Douglass is the son of Stephen A. Douglas, who was well known in his day as the "Little Giant" of Illinois and who ran for the Presidency in 1860. The younger Douglass, the man who was here on Saturday, is the fattest man we ever saw outside of a dime museum. He is stout in statue and has a girth on him that we almost regard as the eighth wonder of the world. But he is brainy, has a a big law practice, and if you want to talk business to him, it will take a hundred dollars to get him started. Mr. Douglas returned home on Saturday evening. —*Huntingdon Globe.*

—Rev. W. A. Houck delivered his highly interesting and instructive lecture on Rome to a crowded house at the Methodist church last Sunday evening. He is one of the most eloquent speakers in the state and his graphic description of the sights he saw in the eternal city held his audience spell-bound. All were sorry when he had finished. Such a literary treat is seldom gived to a Bellefonte audience much as they are privileged with eloquent speakers. A lady who heard him said that his descriptions of the places he visited the grand temples and beautiful pictures and statuary he saw were so real that she could actually see them as he saw them.

—They have arrested a lot of the men that formerly worked at the Homestead works for treason. They have evidently made a mistake and arrested the wrong parties. It was Frick and his associates that brought an armed force into the State to disturb the peace, and quiet of the commonwealth, and they are the men that should be tried for treason to the State. Arrest the great strike breeder, the man who by his willfulness and premeditated treason drove the men to strike and then brought armed hirelings to subdue them, even before they had shown any disposition to resist. We say let the real traitors be arrested and tried.

—Last Saturday morning at one o'clock death visited the home of Sheriff William A. Ishler and took from it his little daughter Annie, a bright and promising child of five years. Diptheria, that scourge which is now ravageing our town and country, was the enemy which stole into this happy home and robbed it of its life and joy, leaving its hearth stone desolate. Such a loss leaves the largest vacancy in the household and creates the keenest sorrow. Only those who have followed a child to the grave can know what such a bereavement really means. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family and may God soften the point of their sorrow.

Politics is getting warm down in Texas. Senator Coke in his speech at Hillsboro evidently thinks it is just about time to bring out "the shotgun brigade." The Senator said "I say the hand that scratches a Democratic ticket in the coming electino is the hand of a traitor, and the owner of that hand ought not to live."

It is somewhat superfluous to again remind our Republican friends and all others that to insure them the right of franchise, they should have a clear tax receipt on or before Saturday, October 8th.

CORA, the OCTAROON

[Continued.]

The two diggers, before they lay down, offered up a short but heartful prayer, that Heaven would be pleased to smile upon their honest endeavors and bless their labors.

During the eight months in which they had dwelt in that dreary region they had never once failed to make this supplication, and fruitless as their toil has been hitherto their faith has never failed them.

They still trusted that a divine and gracious Providence would, in due time,reward their efforts.

At daybreak the next morning, the three men set out, and walked to the creek at which they were to work before they eat their rough breakfast.

Then after offering up another prayer, they took their spades and pickaxes and went to work with good will.

But the day wore on and no result attended their labors.

The negro, Sambo, worked untiringly, and cheered his masters' toil by his merry song and grotesque capers.

It grew toward evening, and Brown proposed that they should collect their tools and walk homeward, but Smith was anxious to work for half an hour longer, and his companion was too good-natured to oppose his fancy.

The half hour had nearly expired, the dusk was rapidly gathering around them, the lower branches of the trees were streaked with crimson and gold by the last rays of the setting sun, and Brown was thinking sadly how many a day such as this they had wasted, and how many a sun had gone down upon their disappointment, when he was aroused from his reverie by a loud exclamation from Smith, and a wild shout of joy from the negro.

His companion's spade had struck against a nugget of gold.

He had dug the precious lump of ore from its watery bed, and he had fallen upon his knees on the clay and dirt to offer up a thanks-giving to that Eternal Being who alone can give or withhold all blessings.

The man called Brown clasped his hands and lifted his eyes to Heaven, "Oh, merciful Providence!" he cried, "we have waited Thy good pleasure, for we knew Thy unfailing justice.

"It has pleased Thee to smile upon us, and the innocent may now be restored to the happiness of which guilt and chicanery have deprived them."

The three men worked till the moon rose high above their heads. They had struck upon a vein of gold, and their labors were amply rewarded.

They returned home laden with the dull yellow metal, which is the master key of all earthly power, the magic influence which can make all men slaves.

They returned the next day to the same spot, and worked again, and continued to do so till they were rich beyond their wildest hopes.

Then they packed their wealth in such a manner as to escape suspicion from any unscrupulous travelers they might encounter, and still followed by their faithful follower, Sambo, set out for San Francisco.

"When we once more set foot in the United States," said Brown, as they turned their backs on the dilapidated log-hut, "I will tell you my past history, the secret of my life, and the purpose I have to achieve in the future. In the meantime let us remain as we have been before, ignorant of all concerning each other, save that we are both honest men who trust in Providence. Shall it be so?"

"Yes," answered Smith; "friend, brother, it shall be as you say. Heaven shield those we go to save."

"And Heaven help those we go to punish."

"I say, massa, Massa Smith, Massa Brown, Nigger Sambo is a big old fool; nebber say Friday bery unlucky day again."

CHAPTER XXI.

THE ABDUCTION.

Let us return to New Orleans and to the Villa Moraquitos. An hour after Augustus Horton left the boudoir of Camillia, the Spanish heiress and her companion Pauline Corsi were seated, side by side, in a deep recess of a window looking out upon the shining waters of the Mississippi.

"So you have rejected him, Camillia?" said Pauline. "Rejected him!" repeated the Spanish girl, contemptuously, "could you ever dream that I should do otherwise?"

"And yet Augustus Horton is rich, young, handsome, distinguished—"

"He may be all that," interrupted Camillia. "Yet I have no feeling for him but indifference—nay, contempt."

"Shall I tell you the secret of that indifference?" said Pauline, with a smile.

"If you please," answered Camillia, carelessly.

"The secret is your love for another. Ay, that start and blush would betray you had naught else already done so. My foolish Camillia, did you think to conceal the truth from one who had known you from childhood? On the day of Paul Lisimon's apprehension I told him that I had long known all."

"Forgive me, dear Pauline, if I have seemed wanting in candor," said Camillia: "but it was Paul who bade me be silent."

"Yes, Paul, who feared that the governess might betray her pupil. Now, listen to me, Camillia. The story of my life is a strange one. The day may come when I may choose to reveal it, but that day has not yet arrived. The history of the past may have done much to imbitter a heart that was not once all base. I am ambitious—proud though policy has taught me to conceal my pride—dependence, even on those I like, is painful to me; all this I have learnt to hide beneath a gay exterior."

"Pauline, you terrify me!" exclaimed Camillia, "this power of concealing your feelings—"

"Is akin to falsehood, is it not, Camillia? No matter. For the first time I speak the truth to you about myself. You have been kind, generous, affectionate. I should be worse than a murderess could I break your heart, for to break your heart would be to kill you—and yet, Camillia, three days ago I should have been capable of that infamy."

"Pauline—Pauline!"

"Ah, well may you open those large black eyes with that gaze of horror and amazement. Yes, I repeat, three days ago I should have been capable of this; because I am ambitious, and the ambitious will trample on the most sacred ties to attain the golden goal of their wishes. But this is past. Another road has opened to me, and henceforth, Camillia Moraquitos, I will be your friend. Say, will you trust me?"

Pauline Corsi fixed her large, limpid blue eyes upon the face of her pupil, with an earnest glance of inquiry.

"Will you trust me, Camillia?"

"Yes, Pauline! your words have terrified and bewildered me, but I feel that, whatever you may be, you are not deceiving me now."

"I am not, indeed!" answered Pauline; "it is agreed then—you will trust me?"

"I will!"

"Tell me, then, do you love Paul Lisimon?"

"Truly, eternally!"

"And for that love you are prepared to sacrifice all ambitious hopes? You, who have much of your father's haughty nature, can reconcile yourself to a life of comparative poverty and obscurity for the sake of him whom you love?"

"It would be no sacrifice," answered Camillia; "poverty would have no trials if shared with him."

"But, remember, Camillia Moraquitos, think of his unknown birth—low and obscure no doubt as are all mysterious lineages—would not that cause you to blush for your lover—your husband?"

"I could never blush for him while I knew him to be honest and honorable."

"Ay, but even then how bitter would be your trial! Do not forget that his honor has been sullied by a foul suspicion—that he has been branded a thief!"

"I forget nothing. I know that I love him and trust him. We cannot love those we do not trust."

"Enough," answered Pauline," now listen to me. I tell you a new road has opened to my ambitious hopes. I shall win wealth and station, without sacrificing you or your lover. Nay, more, I promise you that the day that sees the fulfillment of my wishes, shall also see you the bride of Paul Lisimon."

"Pauline, what mean you?"

"Seek to know nothing—only trust me. There are dark obscurities in the pathway of guilt, which I would not have you penetrate. I have promised to befriend you in all things. What if the foul plot, which, as I believe, has been hatched by that villainous attorney, Silas Craig, were brought to light by my agency? Would you thank me for that, Camillia?"

Thank you, Pauline? Oh, if you could but clear him I love from the vile accusation brought against him, I would be your grateful slave to the end of life."

"I do not ask that—I only ask patience and confidence. I hold a power over Silas Craig, which none other possesses, and on the day which crowns my hopes, he shall be made to confess his infamy, and withdraw the charge against Paul Lisimon."

"Pauline, Pauline," exclaimed Camillia; "my benefactress, my preserver."

"Hush!" said the Frenchwoman, laying her finger on her lips, "remember, patience and caution."

As she spoke, Pepita, Camillia's old nurse, entered the room. "Oh, missy," said the faithful mulattress, "there is a sailorman below, who has fine silks and laces to show you, if you'll only look at his merchandise. Such bargains, he says, missy."

"But I don't want to see them," replied Camillia, indifferently; "tell the man to take his goods somewhere else, Pepita."

"Stay," interrupted Pauline; "we may as well look at these bargains."

"Ay, do, ma'moselle," said Pepita; "it will amuse poor missy. Poor missy very ill lately."

"Why do you wish to see this man?" asked Camillia, when the mulattress had left the apartment.

"Because I have an idea that we should do wrong in refusing to admit him. We shall see whether I am right or not."

Pepita ushered the sailor into her mistress's presence. He was a black-eyed, dark haired fellow, with a complexion that had grown coppor-colored by exposure to the wind and sun. He opened a bale of silks and spread its contents at the feet of the Spanish girl.

Camillia glanced at them with listless indifference.

"They are handsome," she said; "but I have no occasion for them."

"But you'll not refuse to buy something of a poor sailor, kind lady?" said the man, in an insinuating tone; "even if you do not wish for a silk dress, there may be something else among my stores that may tempt you to bid for it; see here!" he added, feeling in one of the pockets of his trousers, "I've something here that perhaps you may take a fancy to."

He produced a red morocco case, large enough to contain a chain or bracelet.

"Look here," he said, opening it, and holding it toward Camillia, so that she alone could see its contents. "You won't refuse me a dollar or two for that, eh, lady?"

Camillia could not repress a start of surprize. The case contained an imitation gold chain of the commonest workmanship, coiled round in a circle, in the center of which was a note folded into the smallest possible compass. Upon the uppermost side of this note was written the word "Fidelity," in a handwriting which was well known to the Spanish girl.

"Will you buy the chain, lady?" asked the sailor.

Camillia opened an ormolu casket on a table near her, and took out a handful of dollars, which she dropped into the ample palm of the sailor.

"Will that requite you for your trouble, my good friend?" she asked.

"Right nobly, lady."

"If you come again to-morrow, I may purchase something more of you."

The sailor grinned; "I'll come if I can, my lady," he answered, and with a rough salute he left the room, followed by Pepita.

"Was I right, Camillia?" asked Mademoiselle Corsi.

"You were, dear Pauline; see, a note in Paul's hand!"

"Shall I leave you to devour its contents?"

"No, Pauline, I have no secrets from you henceforth," answered Camillia, unfolding the precious scrap of paper.

It contained these words:

"Fear not, dearest, and do not think it is guilt which has prompted me to flight. Be faithful and trust me that all will yet be well; and remember that I may be near you when least you look for me. Affect an utter indifference to my fate, and mingle in the gay world as you have ever done. This is necessary, to disarm suspicion. Above all, throw Augustus Horton off the scent, and let him believe that I have left America forever.

Ever and ever yours,
"PAUL."

Camillia Moraquitos obeyed the instructions contained in this brief epistle; and when Don Juan entered her boudoir half an hour afterward, he found his daughter apparently in her usual spirits.

Delighted at this change, he proposed that Camillia and Pauline should go to the opera that evening, attended by himself, and the ladies assented with every semblance of gratification.

The Opera House was thronged that nigt with all the rank and fashion of New Orleans. It was the occasian of the reappearance of a brilliant Parisian actress and singer who had lately returned to Louisiana after a twelvemonth's absence in France.

The box occupied by Don Juan was one of the best in the house, and amongst all assembled, there was none lovelier or more admired than Camillia Moraquitos.

The Spanish girl wore a dress of rich amber silk, flounced with the costliest black lace.

Her classically molded head was encirled by a simple band of gold, studded with diamonds.

She waved a perfumed fan of ebony and gold in her small gloved hand.

They had not been long seated in the box when they were joined by Augustus Horton, who placed himself at the back of the chair occupied by Camillia.

She was not a little surprised at this, after the interview of that morning, and the terrible and insulting repulse which the young planter received.

While she was wondering what could have induced him to forget this, he bent his head and whispered in her ear—

"Let us forget all that has passed this morning, Donna Camillia," he said; forget and forgive my presumption as I forgive your cruelty! Let us be what we were before to-day, friends and friends only."

Camillia raised her eyes to his face with a glance of surprise. Was this the man whose words that morning had breathed rage and vengeance? Had she wronged him in imagining him vindictive and treacherous?

Don Juan knew nothing of his daughter's rejection of Augustus Horton. He imagined, therefore, from the planter's presence in the box, that his suit had prospered.

About half an hour after the rising of the curtain, a letter was brought by one of the boxkeepers addressed to Don Juan Moraquitos.

"Who gave you this?" asked the Spaniard.

"A colored lad, sir, who said he was to wait for an answer," replied the boxkeeper.

"Tell him that I will see to it."

The man left the box and Don Juan opened the letter.

It was from Silas Craig, and contained only a couple of lines, requesting to see his employer without delay, on business of importance.

Don Juan rose to leave the box.

"I am never permitted to enjoy the society of my only daughter for a few hours without interruption," he said, bending gently over Camillia. "I am summoned away on some annoying business, but I will not be gone long, darling."

"But how long, dearest father?"

"An hour at most. Meanwhile I leave you in the care of Mr. Horton."

"I accept the trust," answered Augustus, with enthusiasm.

In spite of the letter she had that morning received, Camillia found it impossible to simulate a gayety which which she did not feel.

She was silent and absent-minded, and replied in monosyllables to the gallant speeches of her admirer. She was thinking of the events of the day—Pauline Corsi's promise and the letter from Paul Lisimon.

Once in looking downward at the crowd of faces in the pit of the theater, she recognized one which was turned to the box in which she was seated, instead of the stage.

It was the copper-colored visage of the sailor who had that morning brought her Paul's letter.

She knew not why, but she felt a thrill of pleasurable emotion vibrating through her breast as she beheld the rough face of this man. He knew, and was known to Paul. He could not then be other than a friend to her.

The watchful eye of Augustus Horton perceived her start of surprise as she beheld this man.

"One would think," he said, with something of a sneer, "that the lovely Donna Camillia Moraquitos had recognized an acquaintance in the pit of the theater."

Camillia did not reply to this remark. It was growing late and Don Juan had not returned. His daughter was unable to repress a feeling of uneasiness at his lengthened absence. The Spaniard's affection for his only child was the one strong passion of his heart. No lover could have been more attentive than he to his daughter's slightest wish.

"Strange," murmured Camillia, as the after-piece drew to a close; "my father never fails to keep his word, yet it is now three hours since he left us."

The curtain fell, and the audience rose to leave the house.

"I will go and look for your carriage, Donna Camillia," said Augustus; "perhaps I may find your father waiting for you in the corridor without."

He left the box and returned in about three minutes to say that the carriage was at the door. Camillia's anxious eye detected something of agitation in his manner.

"My father," she said; "did you see him?"

"No, no," he answered, in rather a confused manner, offering his arm to Camillia, "I have not seen him yet. But pray let me lead you to your carriage, the corridors and lobbies are terribly crowded."

He took no notice whatever of Pauline Corsi, who followed as best she could, but who was speedily separated from them by the crowd, and by the rapidity with which Augustus hurried Camillia through the passages and down the staircase.

By the time they had reached the portico of the theater, they had completely lost sight of the French governess.

Augustus handed the Spanish girl so quickly into a carriage that she was not able to take any particular notice of the vehicle; but when seated inside, she saw, from the gleam of the lamps without, that the cushions and linings were of a different color to those of her own equipage.

"Mr. Horton," she exclaimed, "this is not my carriage." Augustus was standing at the door as she spoke.

"No matter!" he said; "we have no time to lose; drive on," he added, addressing the negro on the box, and at the same moment he sprang into the carriage and drew up the window.

Camillia was bewildered and alarmed by his conduct.

"You have forgotten Pauline," she exclaimed; "we are leaving her behind us."

"Mademoiselle Corsi must shift for herself," answered the planter, as the carriage drove rapidly away, and turning out of the brilliantly lighted thoroughfare, plunged into one of the darkest streets in New Orleans. "I have wished to spare you all anxiety, Donna Camillia, but concealment can no longer avail. Your father has been taken ill, and has sent for you."

"My father ill! dangerously ill?"

"I do not say that."

"But perhaps it is not so. Oh, Heaven, my beloved and honored father—that noble and generous friend who never denied a wish of my heart—tell them to drive faster, for pity's sake! Let us lose no time in reaching him!"

She turned to Augustus Horton with clasped hands raised in supplication.

At the very moment when she thus appealed to him, the carriage passed a corner of a street at which there was a lamp.

The light of this lamp flashed upon the face of the planter as they drove rapidly by.

Brief as the moment was, Camillia fancied she detected a smile of triumph upon the countenance of Augustus Horton.

A thrill of horror crept through her veins as she thought that perhaps this alarm about her father was some vile subterfuge of her rejected lover.

She had often heard—heard with a careless and unheeding ear, of deeds of darkness done in the city of her birth.

She knew that the wealthy members of New Orleans society were not over scrupulous in the gratification of their viler passions—and she trembled as she thought of her helplessness—but she had the brave spirit of her father's race, and she had sufficient presence of mind to conceal her terror.

She determined upon testing her companion.

"Why did not my father send his own carriage for me?" she asked.

"Because Don Juan was not taken ill at the Villa Moraquitos. He was attacked in a gambling-house at the other end of the city, and it is thither I'm taking you."

"My father stricken with illness in a gaming-house!" said Camillia. "My father a gambler?"

"Ay, that surprises you no doubt. There are many secrets in this city of ours, Donna Camillia, and your father knows how to keep his. It was to avoid all scandal that I brought you away from the Opera House by a species of stratagem. It would not have done for that brilliant assembly to know whither I was bringing you."

"It is to some infamous haunt then?" said Camillia.

"All vices are infamous," answered the planter. It is to the haunt of the rich and idle—the aristocratic and dissipated. But perhaps your womanly nature shrinks from this ordeal. If it be so, I will drive you home without delay. There is no absolute necessity for your seeing your father to-night. To-morrow he may be well enough to return to the Villa Moraquitos, and in the meantime I do not think there is any serious danger."

These last words were uttered slowly and hesitatingly, as if the speaker felt them to be untrue, and only spoke them in his desire to comfort his companion.

Camillia's suspicions were completely dispelled.

"You do not *think* he is in danger?" she exclaimed. "Can you imagine Camillia Moraquitos so poor a coward as to shrink from visiting her beloved father because he lies in a gambling-house? Had he been stricken in the most infamous den in New Orleans, I would enter it alone to comfort and succor him."

Had there been a lamp near to illumine the planter's face at this moment, Camillia might again have beheld the triumphant smile which had before alarmed her.

Five minutes after this the carriage stopped at a low door, in a dark but highly-respectable looking street.

The negro coachman kept his seat, but Augustus sprang on to the pavement and handed Camillia out of the vehicle.

The door before which they had stopped appeared to be closed so securely, as to defy all the burglars in New Orleans.

Yet Augustus Horton neither knocked nor rang for admission; there was a brass-plate upon the door; he simply pressed his finger against one of the letters engraved upon this plate, and the door opened slowly and noiselessly.

The passage within was unillumined by one ray of light. "Give me your hand, Donna Camillia," whispered the planter. The brave-hearted girl obeyed and Augustus led her cautiously onward.

As he did so she heard the door close behind her with a muffled sound.

They ascended a narrow winding stair-case, at the top of which they entered a long corridor, lighted by shaded gas-lamps, which emitted a subdued radiance.

At the end of the corridor Augustus Horton opened the door of a room, into which he led Camillia.

In this room she expected to find her father; but she was cruelly disappointed.

The apartment was handsomely furnished, and lighted with a lamp which hung from the ceiling, and which, like those in the corridor, shed a subdued and shadowy light; but it was empty.

Camillia looked hurriedly around her. All her suspicions had returned at the aspect of the place to which the planter had brought her.

The door opening by its mysterious spring, the dark passage and winding stair, the strange silence of the place in which their footsteps sounded as if they had been shod with felt—all combined to inspire terror.

"My father! my father!" she exclaimed. "Where is he?"

"Heaven knows," answered Augustus," perhaps searching for you in the portico of the opera house. Camillia Moraquitos, you are young and new to a world in which men have passionate and revengeful hearts. You have much to learn, but you will take a lesson, it may be, ere long. This morning you insulted me; *to-night you are in my power!*"

CHAPTER XXII.

THE ENCOUNTER IN THE GAMBLING HOUSE.

As the planter uttered the terrible threat, contained in our last chapter, every drop of blood fled from the cheeks and lips of Camillia Moraquitos, leaving them pale and colder than marble.

"This morning you insulted me—*to-night you are in my power!*"

It was then as she had expected—as she had feared. She was entrapped—cajoled—in the power of a villain and a hypocrite.

She knew not even in what quarter of the city this mysterious house was situated.

She was utterly ignorant of its character or its occupants.

It might be the den of a band of thieves—the haunt of a gang of murderers—and she was alone, alone with a man who evidently hated her with the vengeful hate of a wicked and vindictive soul.

Yet in this terrible emergency, her courage did not forsake her.

Her high and noble spirit rebounded after the shock which had, for one brief moment, depressed it.

She looked at Augustus Horton, gazing upon him with such a glance of mingled horror and loathing, that the meanest hound would have shrunk from the contemptuous expression of her superb countenance.

"I thought you a villain," she said, with cold deliberation, unmixed with terror; "but I did not think you were capable of such a deed as this. There were depths of black infamy which I had yet to fathom. I thank you for teaching me their black extent.

"You shall thank me for a better lesson ere we part, Camillia Moraquitos."

Again the Spanish girl looked at him with the same cold and withering gaze.

"I do not fear you," she murmured between her clinched teeth; "I can suffer—but I can also die!"

Her small white hand wandered almost mechanically to the bosom of her silken dress, where, concealed by the rich folds of black lace, lurked the jeweled hilt of a small dagger.

It was a glittering toy, a bauble which, after the custom of her Spanish ancestry, she wore sometimes when the whim seized her—but, plaything though it was, the blade was of the finest Toledo steel and workmanship.

"I can die," she repeated, as her fingers entwined themselves convulsively about the gemmed hilt of this tiny weapon.

"Ay, lady," answered Augustus, with the bitter irony of some triumphant fiend, "you can die here, stabbed to the heart with your own hand, that jeweled dagger buried in your breast. And when your corpse is found here to-morrow, by the astounded police, what think you will be said by the scandal-mongers of New Orleans? If you knew them, Donna Camillia, as well as I, you would be able to guess what they will say. They will whisper to each other how the lovely and haughty daughter of Don Juan Moraquitos went to meet her lover at midnight, in one of the secret chambers of a certain gambling-house; where, on being pursued thither by her infuriated father, the unhappy girl, overcome by despair, drew a dagger from her bosom and stabbed herself to the heart. This is what will be said, unless I am much deceived in human nature."

"Oh, misery!" exclaimed Camillia.

"And even should the worthy citizens of New Orleans fail to put this interpretation upon her death, a few judicious whispers dropped by my chosen friends—a smile of triumph and a shrug of the shoulder of myself will soon set afloat any report I please. So think twice before you use that pretty plaything, Donna Camillia," added the planter, pointing to the hilt she grasped in her hand; "think twice if you are prudent, and remember that death to-night, and in this house, is not death alone—*it is a disgrace!*"

The young girl buried her face in her hands. She shuddered, but she did not speak.

Augustus Horton perceived that involuntary shudder, and an exclamation of triumph escaped his lips.

"Ah, proud Spanish woman, you whom the wealthiest and most aristocratic creole of New Orleans is not worthy to wed, you no longer defy me then. You tremble though those stubborn lips refuse to entreat — those haughty knees cannot stoop to kneel—you tremble! Now listen to me!"

He pushed a chair toward her.

She sank into it and, as if with an effort, removed her hands from her face.

Whatever struggle she had endured in these few brief moments, she had conquered herself once more, and her face, though pale as death, was calm as that of a statue.

"Listen to me, Camillia Moraquitos," repeated the planter, resting his hand upon the back of her chair and addressing her with deliberate and icy distinctness. "I sought to wed you for your beauty, your aristocratic bearing and your wealth. You amidst all the beauties of Louisiana, were the only woman whom I should have wished to place at the head of my table—to make the mistress of my house. Your beauty would have been mine—a part of my possessions; my pride, my boast. It would have pleased me to see you haughty and capricious—treading the earth as if the soil were scarcely good enough to be trodded on by your Andalusian foot. Your wealth would have swelled my own large fortune, and made me the richest man in New Orleans. This, then, is why I sought to wed you. This is why I seek to wed you still."

"And more vainly than ever," murmured Camillia.

"Not so fast, lady; we will test your resolution by and by. I have told you why I wooed you, but I have something yet more to tell you."

"I am listening, sir."

"I never loved you! No, beautiful as you are, I can gaze with rapture upon your gorgeous face, but it is the rapture of an artist who beholds a priceless picture in some Italian gallery. I admire, and that is all. No throb of warmer emotion disturbs the even beating of my heart. I love—but like yourself, who have stooped to bestow your affection upon the obscure and penniless dependent of your father I love one below me in station—below me so infinitely that even were I so weak a fool as to wish it, the laws of New Orleans would not permit me to make her my wife. I love a daughter of the accursed race—a slave—an Octoroon."

"What motive, then, could you have in bringing me hither?" said Camillia.

"*What* motive!" exclaimed the planter; "a motive far stronger than love—that motive is revenge. You have insulted me, Donna Camillia, and you have to learn that none ever yet dared to insult Augustus Horton with impunity. I threaten no terrible punishment," he added, looking at his watch.

"It is now two o'clock; when the morning sun rises upon New Orleans, and the streets begin to fill with traffic, I will reconduct you to Villa Moraquitos. You will suffer from this night's business in no other way save one, and that is your reputation, which you can only repair by accepting your humble servant as a husband."

"Coward, dastard, do you think I will ever consent to this?"

"I think on reflection you will see the prudence of doing so."

For a few moments Camillia remained silent, then, turning upon the planter with a sudden energy that threw him completely off his guard, she exclaimed—

"Augustus Horton, you talk to me of prudence. Shall I tell you what you will do if you are wise."

"Yes, Donna Camillia. I am all attention.

"You will kill me here upon this spot. You will conceal my corpse in one of the secret recesses with which this den of infamy no doubt abounds. If you have one spark of prudence you will do this, for I swear to you by the stars of heaven that if ever I leave this place alive you shall pay dearly for your conduct of to-night."

"You threaten me, Donna Camillia—here!"

"Ay, here, though this house were tenanted with murderers. Do you think my father, Don Juan Moraquitos, will spare the destroyer of his daughter's unsullied name?"

"Don Juan will believe that which the rest of New Orleans will believe. You will tell your story, but your father, fondly as he may love you, will smile at its incredulity. Your midnight abduction, your being brought hither to a strange house—whose very locality you will be unable to name—your inability to call upon one witness to support your story—all will confirm the scandal; and your father, who, yesterday morning, refused to coerce your wishes, will to-morrow compel you to become my wife."

"Sooner than my father should think me the base and degraded wretch you would make me appear, I will die by my own hand, even though the disgrace of this haunt of crime were to cling to me in death; but I will not die without a struggle. Whoever the tenants of this house may be, there may be one amongst them who yet retains one spark of pity—there may be one who would not hear a woman's voice uplifted in distress without one attempt to succor."

As she spoke she perceived a gathering look of alarm in the face of Augustus Horton. That look determined her.

"Come the worst," she cried, "I will make the appeal!"

"Beware!" he cried. "The people here are not scrupulous."

"I care not!" she answered. "I can but die!"

"But you shall die in silence!" exclaimed the planter, springing toward her, and clutching her hand which grasped the dagger.

He was too late. Her voice rang through the building in a shrill and piercing scream.

In the deadly silence of the night that sound seemed multiplied by a thousand echoes.

It vibrated in the furthest corner of the edifice.

To the planter's terrified ear it seemed as if the whole city of New Orleans must have been aroused by that one woman's cry.

Desperate and infuriated he snatched the dagger from Camillia's grasp, and placing his hand upon her mouth, was about to bury the weapon in her breast, when the door was broken open by a tremendous blow from without, and three men burst into the room.

These three men were Captain Prendergills, of the schooner Amazon, the sailor who had carried Paul's letter to Camillia, and Paul Lisimon himself.

"So," exclaimed the Captain, "we're right, are we? This is where the noise came from. What do you mean by it, you thundering landlubber? How is it that a gentleman can't take a fling at the dice without being disturbed by a woman's squeal?"

Before Augustus could answer, Paul Lisimon pushed aside the Captain and clasped Camillia in his arms.

"My Camillia," he cried; "my beloved, how is it that I find you here—here, in a gambling-house at this hour of the night?"

"Ask me no questions," muttered the Spanish girl, "only take me from this place. My brain is bewildered by what I have undergone."

"But this man—has he dared to insult you—to entrap you hither?" asked Paul, pointing to Augustus Horton, who stood at bay, while the Captain and the sailor threatened him with their drawn cutlasses.

"He has."

"You hear this fainting girl," exclaimed Paul, still holding Camillia clasped in his left arm, while with his right he felt for a pistol in the pocket of his waistcoat.

"Prendergills—Joe!—you are witnesses of the place in which we have found the only daughter of Don Juan Moraquitos! There is some foul plot here, and that man, Augustus Horton, is the mover of it. To-morrow, sir, you shall account to me for this."

The planter laughed mockingly. "Account to *you*, Mr. Paul Lisimon; to *you*—a thief! an escaped felon! The citizens of Louisiana do not cross swords with such as you. You would have done wiser to keep clear of New Orleans. Above all, it would have been better for you had you refrained from crossing my path."

He touched a bell in the wall behind him, and it rang through the house with a shrill peal.

"Now, Mr. Lisimon," he said, "we are quits."

A party of about twenty men crowded into the room. The bell had summoned them from the gambling-table.

"Gentlemen," cried Augustus Horton; "I call upon you as citizens of New Orleans to secure the persons of these three men who have this moment made a murderous attack upon my life, and endeavored to carry away this lady who is here under my protection. One of them is an escaped felon from the jail of this city."

The gamblers, who were almost all in some degree intoxicated, made a rush at Paul and his companions, but they were many of them unarmed, and those who carried knives flourished them without aim or purpose.

"Prendergills—Joe!" exclaimed Lisimon, "follow me. Remember, it is for life or death."

Then flinging the form of Camillia across his shoulder, the young Mexican flung himself in the midst of the infuriated crowd, and, pistol in hand, boldly made for the door.

This point gained, he stood upon the threshold with his back to the passage, defending the ground inch by inch, until joined by Prendergills and Joe.

The rest was comparatively easy. The men fought their way backward along the passage, down the winding staircase to the street-door. Here they were for a moment baffled by the mystery of the spring which closed the entrance.

But they were not to be so easily foiled; the captain of the Amazon flung his gigantic frame against the door, the wooden panels cracked as if they had been made of glass, and the spring was burst asunder.

[Continued Next Week.]

Professional Cards.

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. 16-17-tf

CLEMENT DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's new building corner of Allegheny and High streets. 10 45 tf

J. G. LOVE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late Hon. Judge Hoy. Ja47t-tf

S. D. RAY.
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Special attention given to the collection claims. Office on High street. '13-2tf

D. H. HASTINGS. W. F. REEDER
HASTINGS & REEDER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, two doors north of office formerly occupied by the late firm of Yocum & Hastings. 14-1y-13

Insurance.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.
INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY
FIRE AND LIGHTNING.
9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER.
(Furst's Building.) High street, Bellefonte.

PATENTS, PENSIONS, CLAIMS.
Send for INVENTORS' GUIDE, or How to Obtain a Patent.
Send for digest of Pension and Bounty laws.
PATRICK O'FARRELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Washington, D. C.

EMORY E. HERR
Special Agent
PENN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO
of Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1847.
PURELY MUTUAL. ALL POLICIES HAVE LOAN VALUES.
Surplus—$1,897,200.83 Assets—$15,932,329.
Office—"HARRIS BLOCK," next door to Dr. Hafer's Dental Parlors, Bellefonte, Pa.

IRVIN HOUSE LOCK HAVEN, PA.—The home of Commercial men. The paradise for the weary traveler, and the best hotel to stop at in Lock Haven. Free bus to and from a trains.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Prop

TS SPORTES! IT'S SPICEY IT'S SPUNKEE
NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS
THE ORGAN OF HONEST SPORT IN AMERICA.
All the sensations of the day pictured by the FOREMOST ARTISTS OF THE COUNTRY Life in New York Graphically Illustrated. Breezy but respectable.
$4.00 FOR A YEAR, $2.00 FOR SIX MONTHS
Do you want to be posted? Then send your Subscription to the
NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
8 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.
Published ever Wednesday, dated Saturday

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
111 & 113 N. Broad St., abv. Arch,
PHILADELPHIA PA
Terms: - - $2.00 Per Day.
BENJ. VANDEVER, Proprietor.
J. C. MOORE, Manager.
Most centrally located Hotel in Philadelphia. Remodeled and refurnished; fitted up with all the modern improvements. Only five minutes walk from Broad street station and but a square from the public buildings.
No better accommodations in the city than at the "Columbia." f12

THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL.
THE MOST PERFECT AND ELEGANT PREPARATION AND SCIENTIFIC COMBINATION EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
In the largest hospitals in the world, presided over by the most skillful of living physicians, the ingredients are prescribed more than twice as often as all others put together.
RIPANS TABULES
A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE,
And every other Symptom or Disease that results from any Disorder of the
Stomach, Liver or Bowels.
Ripans Tabules banish pain and prolong life.
Ripans Tabules contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate.
Ripans Tabules are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. One dose gives relief.
The best general family medicine ever offered to the public. Circulars sent on application.
Experienced and thoroughly qualified physicians are connected with the Ripans Chemical Company, and patients are invited to write for special instructions in peculiar cases. Their letters will receive such attention as they require, free of charge.
Always keep Ripans Tabules in the house and when you travel take some with you. They are put up in small vials, which may be conveniently carried in the vest pocket or portmonnaie.
Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail in the following quantities upon receipt of price:
1 Bottle, - 15 cents. | 12 Bottles, - $1.25
6 Bottles, - 75 cents. | 24 Bottles, - 2.00
ADDRESS
THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

DOCTOR
538 North Fourth Street, below Green, Philadelphia. The only physician able to cure where the most justly celebrated physicians fail.
SURE THEEL CURE
All effects of youthful indiscretion (both sexes). Blood Poison, Rashings, Strictures, Hydrocele, Ulcers, Painful Swellings, Pimples, Poor Memory, Bashfulness and Debility. Relieves worst cases at once; cures fresh cases in 4 to 10 days. Twenty-six years' experience. Send 4 cts. in stamps for "Book Truth," exposing every form of Quackery. It is a true friend to old, young and middle-aged, and those contemplating marriage. Thousands who come for a scientific examination pronounce Dr. Theel the greatest of all Physicians. Dr. Theel cures cases that no one else can. Thousands of references. Hours, 9 to 2; Evenings, 6 to 9; Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 6 to 10. SPECIAL HOURS for dangerous and severe cases: Daily, 10 to 1; Saturdays, 10 to 3; Saturday evenings only, 6 to 7.30; Sundays, 9 to 12. Write or call.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists
ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.
HINDERCORNS, The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

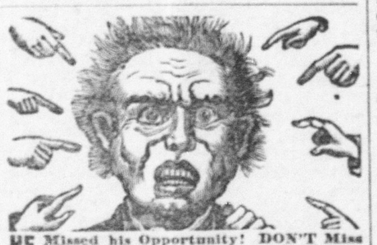
SULPHUR BITTERS
The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.
It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great blood purifier,
SULPHUR BITTERS. Why suffer with Boils? Why rave with that terrible Headache? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism? What makes you tremble so?—Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap Rum or poor Whiskey drink, to be taken by the glass, like other preparations which stimulate only TO DESTROY. It you have failed to receive any benefit from other medicines or doctors, do not despair. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will cure you where all others fail.
SULPHUR Bitters
The Dose is small—only a teaspoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied.
Get it of your Druggist.
DON'T WAIT. GET IT AT ONCE
If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS. They never fail to cure.
Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?

RUPTURE! Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer 831 Arch St. Phila. Pa. Ease at once. No operation or business delay. Thousands of cures. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., second Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free.

Purify the Life Blood.
PURE BLOOD PROLONGS LIFE.
If you believe this; then use
DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER.
Which will cure Boils, Pimples, Scrofula, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Freckles, Black Heads, Etc. All Druggists sell it.
THE SELLERS MEDICINE CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

COMPLEXION PRESERVED
DR. HEBRA'S
VIOLA CREAM

Removes all Freckles, Pimples, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, thereby producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. For sale at druggists or mailed for 50c. Send for circular.
G. C. BITNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.


HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. Life is passing! Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the GOLDEN opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. Money to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you goon. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, free. Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.

LOST MANHOOD!

BEFORE AND AFTER USE.
"NERVITIS" (Piver's French Nerve Remedy,) is sold with a Written Guarantee to cure all Nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Nervousness, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power in either sex, caused by over-exertion or youthful indiscretion, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Price, $1.00 a package. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund money. By mail to any address. PIVER'S REMEDY CO., Toledo, O.

$21. $23.

SPECIAL RUN No. 19.
GREATEST VALUE ON EARTH.
Tyler's Famous Antique Oak Roll Curtain Desk complete, see special circulars.
No. 4004, 3 ft. 6 in. long, net $16.00
No. 4009, 4 ft. 6 in. " " $21.00
No. 4010, 5 ft. long, - - " $23.00
Also see new 150 page catalogue for 1892. Creat cut of about 40 per cent from former list. BOOKS FREE, postage 10c. Shipped from St. Louis, Mo., or Indianapolis, Ind. BANK COUNTERS A SPECIALTY.
We refer to every Bank in Thirty States.
TYLER DESK CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED
Mrs. L. M. Campbell Argyle, Wis., says: The accompanying statement of my weight and measurements will show the results of five months' treatment.

Before. After. Loss.
Weight 230 lbs 205 lbs 25 lbs
Bust.... 43 in. 38 in. 10 in.
Waist... 42 in. 31 in. 11 in.
Hips.... 53 in. 40 in. 13 in.
PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL.
Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience, or bad effects. For particulars address, with 6 cents in stamps,
DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO ILL.

HOW PROTECTION "DESTROYS" FOREIGN TRADE

The ENORMOUS development of iron smelting in America prevents our again becoming purveyors of anything beyond odd lots of pig iron to the States, and it is probable that our exports of crude iron in the future will gradually become more restricted.—*Iron and Steel Trade Journal, August 15, 1892.*

Under this state of affairs, our imports of pig iron have decreased to the asserted injury of our foreign trade. Our foreign trade has been subject to a steadily increasing theoretical injury from the enormous development of our industries since 1861. But our trade with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the fiscal year ending with last June was abou as large as our total foreign trade in 1860.

In the matter of pig iron, many of us remember that iron smel was eno ously developed in 1872. For instance, then we were not making quite a quarter of the pig iron made here and in Great Britain, and the price of No. 1 anthracite pig iron for that year averaged $48.88; now we are making nearly 60 per cent. of the pig iron produced in the two countries, and the price of No. 1 anthracite pig iron is between $15 and $15.50.

Reducing the price of pig iron this country to less than one-third what it was 20 years ago the undoubtedly restricted the trade in English pig iron, but it has left every man who buys a ton of iron or steel 30 odd dollars to buy something else with, and the money we have kept at home, by employing our own labor, has reduced interest on borrowed money, according to Mr. Atkinson, to about one-half what it averaged in this country 20 years ago, while our increased wealth has allowed us to increase the volume and value of our foreign trade in the aggregate, But the advantage of this has not gone to England.

Nothing does the work so well.—Mr. P Byard of New Grand Chain, Ills., writes: "Being exposed to all sorts of weather I am more or less liable to have pains of some kind. I have tried a number of different so-called remedies, but nothing does the work so well as Salvation Oil. It is the best liniment I have ever used."

WHICH BUILT A CHINESE WALL?

In 1887, the last year of a *democratic administration*, the whole volume of trade between the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year amounted in value to $1,408,502,979.

In 1892, the closing year of a *Republican administration*, the total volume of our foreign trade during the fiscal year was the *greatest ever known*, amounting in value to $1,857,726,910.

This increase of $1,449,223,931, or 24 per cent., was caused by the Republican policy of protection.

BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR!
It won't cost you one half as much. Do not delay. Send two three-cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kaufmann's great work, fine colored plates from life, on disease, its causes and home cure. Address, A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

At the coming election for President and Representatives in Congress we will have some safeguards against election outrages under the law of the land we are entitled to have United States supervisors appointed, with as many deputies as may be needed, to watch the polls and the count. Heretofore too many of these officers have been Negroes—incapable, unintelligent and easily hoodwinked. I now ask all dele gates here who are willing to serve as United States election officers to rise and be counted in.

Whereupon the six hundred rose as one man, and Mr. Bowman dryly remarked: "I think now we will have a fair election in November, or know the reason why."

"No Force bill; no Negro domination!"

MUSSICAL COLLEGE.—The Fall Term opens Sept 12 in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogue address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa. No 31—3t

The Boston Herald says to its readers: "A revenue tariff implies moderate protection." This statement cannot be properly characterized by any milder term than dishonest. The Democratic platform leaves no room for distinction between "moderate" protection and "extreme" protection. It denounces all protection as a fraud and as unconstitutional, and its utterance is heralded with acclamation by the masses of the Democratic party, whose representatives threw out of the convention a declaratoin for "moderate" protection and deliberately adopted the extreme free—trade plank.

EEMALE WEAKNESS--SURE CURE.
TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, Dr. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 Genessee st., Utica, N. Y. 24 4t

Strong Hope for Delaware.

The dispatches from Wilmington announcing the arrest of a State officer for refusing registration to Republican voters who were entitled to it indicate the earnestness of the work which the present Republican managers are doing to redeem Delaware. Under the guidance of Gen. James H. Wilson and Senator Higgins, a most vigorous and effective political campaign is in progress. Its organization possesses great strength, and its movement bids fair to partake of the dash of the notable cavalry campaigns of General Wilson.

The best Republican judges of the Delaware situation believe that, with proper encouragement, both the electoral vote and the Legislature of that State can be secured by the Republicans. For some years the Democrats have only held it by preventing legitimate Republican registration. If it is possible to stop this fraud there will be a Republican victory.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO. } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY }
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDLED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
SEAL
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Baleful Economy.

The reduction by the Democratic House by nearly one-half of the appropriation to prevent the spread of contagious diseases is seriously embarrassing the Treasury Department, by making it difficult to undertake work on a greater scale than the funds to which it is now limited allow. The Secretary, however, intends to authorize every expenditure found to be necessary, and will find some way to pay the expense. What makes the matters utterly inexcusable on the part of the House is the fact that notice had been received by the Western World that cholera was on its march from Asia when the appropriation was reduced.

The same short-sighted policy was adopted in regard to the city of Washington. The appropriations for the Health Department were cut so low that it is now impossible to give the city such a cleaning as it needs to put the seat of the Government in proper condition to resist a plague. The Health Officer finds himself utterly helpless in the present emergency. It is bad enough to fail to provide means to guard against contagion at any point, but it is a monstrous oversight to neglect the national capital, since, in case of a visitation of cholera, the suffering and death would be not only personal to those who might be victims and to their friends, but the whole machinery of the public business would be unavoidably deranged. There may be a very serious side to this chapter of Democratic economy.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
FOR SALE BY—C. M. Parish

The sounds from the Republican camp are all of musical harmony, while from the Democratic side is heard discordant, wild caterwauling and untuneful contention between Hill men, anti-snappers, Tammany braves and Mugwumps.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habbit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.
It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed.
48 page book of particulars free. Address Golden Specific Co., Race St., Cincinnati, O.

The Cholera in New York Bay will be the subject of a timely and interesting article in the next number of Harper's Weekly, accompanied by three pages of illustrations. The scene at the landing of the Normannia's passengers at Fire Island will be shown in a striking picture by R.F. Zogbaum. In the series of articles on the great capitals of the world there will be a graphic description of the city *Berlin* written by Antonin Proust, and profusely illustrated Richard Harding Davis will contribute an appreciative sketch of E. H. Southern, with notes on his new play. The fiction will be, as usual, of the highest order, consisting only of short stories.

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.
Symptom—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. s 24-1 y

Harper's Bazar for September 24th will contain, among many other attractive features, an article by Elizabeth Cynahia Barney giving the history of "A Girl's Four Years at Columbia College." A series of papers on social and domestic subjects, entitled "Day In and Day Out," by Marion Harland, will be begun, the first article being called "The Mute Angel," A beautiful and touching poem on the late John Greenleaf Whittier will be contributed by Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Ripans Tabules: standard remedy.

Would you rather buy lamp-chimneys, one a week the year round, or one that lasts till some accident breaks it?
Common glass may break or not the minute you light your lamp; if not, the first draft may break it; if not, it may break from a mere whim.
Tough glass chimneys, Macbeth's "Pearl-top" or "Pearl-glass," almost never break from heat, not one in a hundred.
Where can you get it? and what does it cost?
Your dealer knows where and how much. It costs more than common glass; and may be, he thinks tough glass isn't good for his business.
Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH CO.

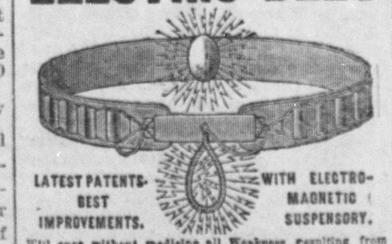
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
PRICE 50 CTS.
IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.
may27-1y

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE.—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full particulars address, Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O.

Nothing On Earth Will MAKE HENS LAY LIKE Sheridan's Condition Powder!
KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.
Good for Moulting Hens.
It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. One large can saved me $40; send six to prevent Roup," says one customer.
If you can't get it send to us.
We mail one pack 25c. Five $1. A 2 1-2 lb. can $2.50. Six cans, $5.00, express paid. *Poultry Raising Guide*, price 25 cents, free with $1.00 orders or more. Sample copy of THE BEST POULTRY PAPER sent free.
L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 32 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

RUPTURE
DR. J. A. SHERMAN begs to inform those whom it may concern that all patients will be furnished with his CELEBRATED RUPTURE TREATMENT during the months of May, June and July this year at special rates, at his principal office, 294 Broadway, New York. Safety and comfort is assured without restriction from exercise while under treatment for cure. Treatment can be had by corresponding. Send stamp for pamphlet

MYSTIC CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. CURES IN A DAY
A New and Wonderful Discovery
which has revolutionized the treatment of these diseases. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears, the first dose greatly benefits. It is recommended only for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, but for these it is a quick and radical cure, as multitudes who have used it testify. It contains no anodynes and is perfectly harmless. Ask your druggist to procure it if he does not have it on hand.
Guarantee. If first bottle does not benefit you, druggist will refund money.
Write for treatise and testimonials.
PRICE, 75 CENTS.
Dr. I. A. DETCHON, Crawfordsville, Ind.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

LATEST PATENTS-BEST IMPROVEMENTS. WITH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SUSPENSORY.
Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from overtaxation of brain, nerve forces, excesses or indiscretion, as sexual exhaustion, drains, losses, nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, general ill-health, etc. This electric belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others, and gives a current that is instantly felt by the wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.
Our powerful improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY is the greatest boon ever offered weak men; FREE WITHALL BELTS.
Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 60 to 90 DAYS. Sent for large illustrated pamphlets, sealed, free by mail. Address
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,
No. 819 Broadway, New York.

RAILROADS.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Nov. 16, 1891.

STATIONS	Dis	Eastward A.M	Westward A.M	Westward P.M.
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 15	4 20
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 18	4 23
Mill Hall	3.6	4 46	9 21	4 26
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 33	4 38
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 36	4 40
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 44	4 49
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	9 58	4 55
Curtin	19.9	5 18	9 01	5 02
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 11	5 19
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 25	5 20
Milesburg	23.5	5 45	10 35	5 30
Snow Shoe Int.	24.8	5 48	10 40	5 39
Unionville	23.8	5 55	10 48	5 41
Julian	32.9	6 05	10 59	5 50
Martha	37.0	6 12	11 26	5 59
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	1120	6 06
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 [illegible]	6 13
Fowler—f	45.9	6 30	[illegible]	6 15
Dix—f	46.8	6 33	11 22	6 12
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 40	11 28	6 28
Vail	51.2	6 44	11 43	6 29
East Tyrone	53.0	6 48	11 48	6 33
TYRONE	54.3	6 55	11 55	6 40

STATIONS	Dis	Eastward A.M	P. M.	P.M.
TYRONE		7 55	3 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.3	8 02	3 17	7 32
Vail	3.1	8 05	3 20	7 36
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 10	3 24	7 41
Dix—f	8.0	8 15	3 30	7 47
Fowler—f	9.3	8 17	3 33	7 50
Hannah—f	10.5	8 21	3 37	7 54
Port Matilda	13.9	8 28	3 44	8 01
Martha	17.3	8 36	3 52	8 10
Julian	21.4	8 44	4 01	8 20
Unionville	25.8	8 55	4 10	8 30
Snow Shoe Int.	29.5	9 03	4 17	8 40
Milesburg	30.8	9 07	4 20	8 44
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 17	4 30	8 54
Milesburg	30.8	9 32	4 40	9 13
Curtin	34.4	9 46	4 47	9 19
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	9 51	4 55	9 28
Howard	39.8	10 01	5 02	9 28
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 15	5 10	9 49
Beech Creek	45.9	10 20	5 13	9 49
Mill Hall	51.3	10 34	p 24	10 01
Flemington	52.5	10 38	5 27	10 15
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 45	[illegible] 33	10 10

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 14th, 1890.

Westward Dis. P.M	A.M	Stations	Dis. Eastward A.M	P.M
5 05	7 31	.....SCOTIA.....	25.5 9 21	4 47
5 25	10 21	5.3 .....Fairbrook.....	20.3 9 09	4 27
5 37	10 28	8.7 ...Penna. Furnace...	16.9 8 56	4 15
5 44	10 34	10.6 .....Hostler f.....	15.0 8 50	4 08
5 50	10 46	12.3 .....Marengo f.....	13.5 8 46	4 01
5 57	10 52	13.5 .....Loveville f.....	12.1 8 37	3 55
6 04	10 58	15.2 Furnace Road f...	10.4 8 31	3 49
6 08	11 02	15.8 ...Dungarvin f.....	9.8 8 27	3 46
6 18	11 10	18.2....Warriors Mark....	7.4 8 19	3 [illegible]
6 28	11 20	20.5 ...Pennington.....	5.1 8 10	3 [illegible]
6 40	11 32	23.5 .....Stover.....	2.1 7 58	3 1
6 50	11 40	25.6 .....TYRONE.....	7 50	3 1

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Nov. 24 1890.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 10.30 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.1[illegible] a m.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.
Leaves Bellefont at 5.25 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.
S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 24th, 1890

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		p.m.	Eastward a.m.	p.m.
0	5.50	2.15	....MONTANDON....	5.30	9.20	5.45
1.6	6.10	2.25	Ar...LEWISBURG...Lv	5.20	9.10	5.35
1.6	6.15	2.25	Lv...LEWISBURG...Ar		9.10	5.35
5.4	6.30	2.35	.....Biehl f.....	.....	9.00	5.26
6.8	6.35	2.40	....Vicksburg f....	.....	8.55	5.20
10.7	6.45	2.50	...MIFFLINBURG...	.....	8.43	5.10
12.1	6.52	2.57	.....Barber f.....	.....	8.36	5.0
15.2	6.58	3.03	.....Swengle f.....	.....	8.30	4.5
16.1	7.00	3.05	.....Millmont.....	.....	8.27	4.5
18.9	7.05	3.14	....LAURELTON....	.....	8.17	4.46
22.5	7.19	3.28	.....Pardee f.....	.....	8.05	4.35
23.9	7.25	3.33	....Cherry Run f....	.....	7.59	4.22
25.9	7.43	3.48	..Paddy Mt. Tunnel f..	.....	7.43	4.12
25.9	7.46	3.54	.....Ingleby f.....	.....	7.39	4.07
30.6	7.53	4.00	.....Coburn.....	.....	7.30	4.00
29.6	8.01	4.08	.....Zerby f.....	.....	7.21	3.52
45.4	8.10	4.17	....Rising Springs....	.....	7.12	3.43
46.2	8.18	4.25	.....Penn's Cave f....	.....	7.05	3.37
48.2	8.24	4.30	....CENTRE HALL....	.....	6.58	3.28
51.6	8.32	4.37	.....Gregg f.....	.....	6.51	3.20
54.0	8.37	4.43	.....Linden Hall.....	.....	6.43	3.14
56.7	8.42	4.48	.....OAK HALL.....	.....	6.38	3.11
59.8	8.46	4.58	.....LEMONT.....	.....	6.34	
60.2	8.51	4.57	....Dale Summit f....	.....	6.29	
63.9	9.00	5.06	....Pleasant Gap f....	.....	6.19	
65.2	9.04	5.10	.....Axeman f.....	.....	6.14	
67.4	9.10	5.15	....BELLEFONTE.....	.....	6.10	2.45

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD 12	10	8	1	2		1	3	7	9	WESTWARD 11
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar—Lv	am	am	pm	pm	pm
6 35	3 50		9 05		Bellefont	6 30		10 30		4 40
6 28	3 44		8 59		Coleville	6 37		10 35		4 45
6 25	3 41		8 56		Morris	6 40		10 38		4 48
6 22	3 38		8 52		Whitmer	6 44		10 43		4 51
6 19	3 35		8 49		Linns	6 47		10 46		4 54
6 17	3 33		8 47		Hunters	6 50		10 48		4 56
6 14	3 31		8 44		Filmore	6 53		10 52		5 00
6 11	3 28		8 40		Sellers	6 57		10 56		5 03
6 09	3 25		8 38		Briarly	7 00		10 58		5 05
6 05	6 00	3 23	8 25	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10	11 01	5 10	5 10
6 02	5 50	3 20	8 20	8 30	Matters	7 08	7 14	11 03	5 13	5 12
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale	7 10		5 16		
	5 43		8 12		Mattern	7 24		5 20		
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown	7 20		5 23		
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank	7 35		5 30		
5 51		3 08		8 18	Krumrine	7 21		11 13		5 24
5 48		3 05		8 14	Struble	7 24		11 17		5 27
5 45		3 00		8 10	St. College	7 30		11 20		5 30

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.
THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 24th, 1890.

	WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila daily	11 25 p m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 33 a m
"	" William'sport "	7 10 a m
"	" Jersey Shore "	7 31 a m
"	" Lock Haven "	7 55 a m
"	" Renovo "	8 55 a m
"	arrives Erie "	3 40 p m
GRA EX.	l'ves Phila week d'ys	8 50 a m
"	" Harrsburg "	12 00 m
"	arrives at Wmsport "	3 20 p m
"	" Lock

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash. EDWARD T. TUTEN.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre County for the year 1892.

Wilbur F. Reeder, Chairman, Bellefonte
W. L. Malin, Secretary, "
H. P. Harris, Ass't Secretary "
H. C. Quigley " "

DISTRICT.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N W	W. L. Fleming	Bellefonte
" S W	J. A. Aikens	"
" W W	S. D. Williams	"
Centre Hall boro.	B F Seibelin	Centre Hall
Howard "	Robert Cooke Jr.	Howard
Milesburg "	John Confer	Milesburg
Millheim "	J F Harter	Millheim
Philipsburg "	1 W S S Crissman	Philipsburg
"	2 Geo Lamb	Philipsburg
"	3 W Capt Harry Simler	"
South Philipsburg boro	M. Stover,	Philipsb'g
Unionville "	Riley Pratt	Fleming
Benner Twp	Jos. H Marshall.	Bellefonte
Boggs Twp E P	J M Parker	Roland
Boggs Twp W P	C P Stonerode	Milesburg
Boggs Twp N P	Jacob Yarnell	Milesburg
Burnside Twp	Delon G. Stewart.	Mosbannon
College Twp E P	Wm Thompson Jr	Lemont
College Twp W P	Philip D Foster	State Coll.
Curtin "	William Robb	Romola
Ferguson Twp E P	Claudius B Hess	Fairbrook
Ferguson "	J A Sunday	"
Gregg "	N P Isaac Smith	Farmers Mills
Gregg "	S P John D Long	Spring Mills
Gregg "	E P, Jos. K. Bitner.	Penn Hall
Haines "	E P Chas Bressler	Fiedler
Halfes "	W P James P Coburn	Aaronsb'g
Half Moon "	Cyrus W Hunter	Stormstown
Harris "	Scott Bricker	Boalsburg
Howard "	N. G. Pletcher	Howard
Huston "	Ira F Davis	Julian
Liberty "	D M Burlew	Blanchard
Marion "	E P Bennison	Walker
Miles "	Ruben Golmen	Wolfs Store
Patton "	George F Stevenson	Buffalo Run
Penn "	Same Rearick	Coburn
Potter Twp N P	Andrew Gregg	Centre Hall
Potter " S P	Alexander McCoy	Pot'rs Mills
Rush " N P	David Kinkead	Philipsburg
Rush " S P	Alexander Miller	Sandy Ridge
SnowShoe E P	Alfred Lucas	SnowShoe
SnowShoe W P	John A Yeager	Moshannon
Spring Twp N P	John G Dubbs	Bellefonte
Spring " S P	M F Riddle	Pleasant Gap
Spring " W P	W H Poorman	Bellefonte
Taylor "	John Weaver	Port Matilda
Union "	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker "	O P Wilson	Hublersburg
Worth "	S R. Pringle	Port Matilda

SHORT TARIFF SERMON.

The Tin-Plate Duty.

No other provision of the new law has been so bitterly assailed as that framed to establish tinplate making in the United States.

Even Democrats who do not go the full length of the Chicago platform in denouncing Protection, but believe that it may sometimes be beneficial, profess to see in the tin-plate Tariff only pure abomination.

Yet it is the very kind of a Tariff those "Protection" Democrats should support if they are ready to approve of any kind of a Protective Tariff whatever.

It fosters an infant industry. The First Congress, George Washington and all the early statesmen without a single exception are explicitly on record as favoring such a Tariff. And "Protection" Democrats take the same stand.

They base their opposition to the Protection of the McKinley Tariff on the ground that our industries are no longer infants, but long since full grown, hence able to stand without defensive duties.

Yet they single out the only provision of the whole act which aims to foster an infant industry, and call it the most indefensible of all.

Free-Trade or Tariff-for revenue-only Democrats ought to commend the tin-plate duty, if no other.

If, as they maintain, no tin plate is or can be made here, then it is an ideal revenue Tariff, every cent of which goes into the United States Treasury, without a vestage of benefit to any "robber baron."

Democrats who advocate a Tariff for revenue, with incidental Protection, ought to defend the duty on tin plate, because it is mainly a revenue Tariff, affording incidental Protection to an infant industry.

If the infant refuses to grow under its nursing, then it remains a fruitful source of revenue, excludes the possibility of fraud or undervaluation, is easily and economically collected, and the Government needs every cent of it to pay expenses.

If it were abolished, sugar would have to go again on the dutiable list. Is anybody prepared to advocate its abolition to make way for the taxed sugar?

From any point of view, therefore, and tested by the canons of the diverse Tariff sentiments found among the different classes of Democrats, the tin-plate Tariff is entitled to the support of all who favor the maintenance of a Tariff of any kind.

QUESTIONS FOR FREE TRADE.

If Commissioner Peck's statistics are "absurd," "ridiculous" and "beneath the notice of thinking men," as Free-Traders have claimed, why do they deem it necessary to appoint a committee of investigation and invoke the aid of the law for the purpose of examining them? Why all this hubbub to overthrow so palpable an absurdity?

When the result of the McKinley duties on competing farm products has already been to make the home market worth over $26,000,000 more than it was before, would not our farmers be fools indeed, did they vote for a party that passed the Mills bill, in which the duties on these products were all either greatly reduced or entirely abolished?

The benefits resulting from free sugar, says the Cobdenite, furnish an argument in favor of Free-Trade, not of Protection. Why then does Henry Watterson, the Great Free Trader, say that the first thing that the Democrats will do when they get the power is to abolish the "atrocious Republican sugar bounty system and restore the sugar duties?"

Are taxed tea, coffee and sugar going to lighten the burdens alleged to rest on the shoulders of the "plain people?

Is it not strange that by common consent of campaign-equipment manufacturers the emblem of the Republicans in the present campaign is the American flag, while the Democrats are forced to content themselves with no flag whatever?

With the home market for cotton growing more valuable every year, as the result of the expansion of our cotton manufacturing industry, why should Southern cotton growers vote for Free-Trade.?

When Lord Sailsbury deplored the fact that England could get no concessions from other nations because she had "noth ing to give," did he have in mind that reciprocity was a "humbug?"

Is not a policy of increasing competing imports a policy of decreasing employment in our own workshops, and, therefore, of taking the bread out of the mouths of our own workingmen?

Was not James Madison right when he said that "the national interest requires that, with respect to such articles at least as belong to our defense and our primary wants, we should not be left in unnecessary dependence on external supplies?" And has not the present cholera scare, which may result in absolutely stopping commerce with European nations, more than ever proved the wisdom and foresight of that great Democratic Protectionist?

HE IS A REPUBLICAN NOW.

A Prominent Gotham Democrat Comes Out Boldly for protection.

Leon Cohen, of New York who was the county Democrary candidate for Senator in the Ninth District last year, has written a letter to Charles A. Jackson, executive chairman of the county Democracy, resigning from the Organization Committee and the Committee of Twenty-four. He announces that he is through with the Democracy.

His change of heart, he declares in his letter, is dictated by the interests of the workingman, honest money and an honest ballot. For the workingman, he says, there is no better doctrine than that of protection for American labor.

THE NEW RETURN POSTAL CARD.

The postoffice department will place the new return postal card on sale early in October. Postmaster General Wanamaker has approved two designs, one for domestic and the other for international service. The work of printing and distributing the cards is being pushed, The half of the double card, "the domestic," to which a reply is desired, is 3½ inches wide by 5½ inches long. On the top of the card the words "postal card with paid reply" and "United States of America" are engraved. In smaller type are the words "this side for address only." In the upper right hand corner is a vignette of General Grant. This is encircled by a frame with the words "message card" at the top and at the bottom the words "one cent." The face of the return card is similar to the message card. But instead of the words "postal card for reply" there is substituted "reply postal card." The international card is slightly smaller than the domestic. At the top of the card are the the words "postal card with paid reply" and a French translation an "Universal Postal union" and "United States of America." American black ink is used for both cards. The message and reply card are one pirce of card board folded together and creased in the middle.

AN ORIGINAL PRIZE CONTEST.

To the first person who by taking two letters from the word "Plague," can make the name of a disease that is common in portions of both Canada and the United States, will be given an elegant Upright Piano. (valued at $325, or its equivalent in cash as preferred). To the second person will be given a Pony, Cart and Harness complete. (valued at $200, or its equivalent in cash, if preferred). To the third person will be given an elegans Gold Watch valued at $75 or its equivalent in cash. Fifty other prizes, ranging in value from twenty five dollars to five dollars will be awarded to the next fiifty persons sending correct solutions strictly in order as received. If you have tried other so-called prize competitions without success you must not condemn the offers by this company, as they are perfectly reliable, and are carried on in good faith Contestants must enclose U. S. Postal Note for thirty cents, (or fifteen two cent stamps) for one months' trial subscription to the LADIES' PICTORIAL WEEKLY, which is the handsomest and best illustrated weekly publication for Ladies on this continent. The only object in offering this competition is to introduce it into new homes. and we guarantee that no partiality will be shown in the awarding of prizes. Persons living at a distance, or in the United States, have as good an opportunity, as the date of postmark on letters will be given precedence, so answer early. Address, Ladies' Pictorial Co., "D." Toronto, Canada. 28—2t

THE TRUTH OF IT.

IS THERE ANY LIMIT TO HUMAN ENDURANCE?

A REVELATION WHICH WILL ASTONISH MOST PEOPLE.

AND YET IT IS IN REALITY AN EVERY DAY OCCURENCE.

The following communication is from one of our correspondents, Mrs. Carrie E. Martin, a well known and highly respected lady and who occupies a position of the highest social distinction in West Leyden, Mass. Her experience is of such a nature and its importance to many is so great and far-reaching, and we give it to our readers in her own words:

"Last summer I was all run down, had chills, no appetite, very little sleep nights and none days, faint spells, trembling feelings and so weak I could hardly walk around the room. I continued to run down in health and strength until I feared utter nervous prostration with its untold miseries.

"I sent for our town physician and he came a good many times. I soon had to give up work entirely, still his medicines did me no good. I tried to ride out one morning, but went only a few rods and had to come home. My husband then went to church, leaving me with the hired help and my children. Such a terrible day as I spent, tongue cannot describe. I could scarcely get from the couch to a chair!

"When my husband came in from church I told him I was worse and that I would die if I did not get help soon; that I would not take any more of the doctor's medicine but try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, if he thought best.

"He advised me to try it and went immediately and got a bottle, which I began to take; up to this time we knew nothing of its value except as we had seen it advertised.

MRS. CARRIE E. MARTIN.

"In the course of two days our family physician came in and saying that he found me about the same finally told me that he had concluded to ask for counsel. He informed me that I might choose any doctor I preferred to meet him in consultation.

"I said to him, 'then you consider me pretty badly off?'

"He answered, 'I certainly do and shall not prescribe for you again until some other doctor sees you, as I do not know which to give you next.'

"I then said to him, 'perhaps you will be offended, but I have not taken any of your medicine for two days, but am taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.'

"He answered, 'I am not offended; if it will help you I shall be very glad. You may continue its use a week and if not better, then you will have counsel.'

"But at the end of the week I was better. In two weeks I was a good deal better, no chills, no faint feelings, could eat some and sleep quite well. In three weeks I was around and about the house. In four weeks my hired girl left me and I went to doing my housework alone, and have since continued to do so with seven in the family.

"Since that time our family physician has advised its use from time to time, saying that it would keep up my strength better. He has advised others to take it, telling them of the good it did me, and to-day I have reason, yes, great reason, to thank God for my recovery, and through the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I am only too glad to testify to its merits. God bless Dr. Greene and his wonderful medicine."

This remarkable remedy is purely vegetable and harmless, and can be procured at any drug store for $1.00 per bottle. Like the above able and excellent physician, all doctors of high standing recommend the sick to use it, for it cures. Doctors prescribe and recommend it because it is not a patent medicine but a physician's prescription, the discovery of the eminent specialist, Dr. Greene of 35 W. 14th Street New York who is so wonderfully successful in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, and who can be consulted free, personally or by letter.—EDITOR.

—A money man in this town who has a mortage on a business block was asked by a friend why he did not purchase the property. His reply was that he did not want any real estate in this town. If those who have large holdings of real estate do not dosomething to liven up things this feeling will become general; as a town we have got to do something or die.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

A Strong Feeling Favorable To Annexation.

The situation of affairs in the Hawaiian Islands continues to receive the earnest and constant attention of officials of the Department of State. To inquiries as to the political situation in the Dominion of Her Majesty, Queen Liliokalina, reply is made that it is regarded as unsettled: further than this they say they do not care to express an opinion. And this dispite the fact that on the 13th the new ministry was introduced into office. The change of government was accomplished without demonstration of any kind, but the feeling prevails that there is no confidence in the ministry, and any change would create no surprise.

The department is under more or less influence to bring about even closer relations between the United States and Hawaii than have ever been obtained. Annexation is openly urged, the argument being made that the Island needs the support of a strong government which would restore the commercial credit of the country, give assistance to the producers and consequent development of the resources of the Islands. Unless the United States does take these Islands under its care, it is urged that some other strong government is likely to do it, and that government is England. In addition to sugar, rice is cultivated, tea can be raised in abundance, andithe coffee is of fine quality. All that is needed is some money and effort to work them. England could easily supply these from her surplus capital and Coolie colonies.

Negotiations are now pending for the establishment of a line of steamers from Victoria to Australia, stopping at Honolulu, which, when established, it is threatened will drive the American lines off the route. Nearly nine tenths of the foreign population are Americans, most of the trade is with the United States and the interests of the islands are American, so much of the English sellers join the Americans, who with the natives are possessed of a desire to become annexed to the United States.

It is not probable that the United States will depart from its historical policy and assume any other attitude toward the island than the one always held. It is interesting to know in this connection, that the under minister of foreign affairs at Honolulu was formerly a clerk in the State Department in this city.

Under the operation of the McKinley bill the sugar industry in Hawaii has languished, until now the sugar estates are mostly in the hands of receivers. But the condition of the commercial relations between the two countries is not satisfactory. The object now is to restore as far as possible, the trade relations previously existing between the countries This object provides for the free admittance into each country of all articles grown, produced or manufactured in the other; subject, however, to such internal revenue taxes as are imposed upon the native articles.

TO DRIVE AWAY THE BLUES.

Did you ever have the blues, when you did not know what to do with yourself? Reading is what most people fall back on at such times, and nothing is better to drive away the blues than a good crisp story or a few good jokes. Our special offer of 25 back numbers of the Waverly Magazine, of different dates, for $1,00 postpaid, will supply you with about 400 short, clean and complete stories. jokes ect. The same amount of reading in the trashy 25c novel, would cost you $12.

Send stamp for sample. Address
WAVERLEY MAGAZINE,
Box 172, Boston, Mass
Yours truly,
WAVERLY MAGAZINE.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Bellefonte Markets.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 85
Mixed wheat per bushel	80
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	45
Corn (ears)	40
Oats	30
Barley	50
Cloverseed, fair to good	7.80
do prime and extra prime	8 00
do choice	8.40
Flour, retail, per barrel	5.00
Flour, wholesale	4 40
Hay choice mixed, per ton	10.00
" prime timothy " "	12.00
" choice " " "	15.00

Provision Markets;
Corrected weekly by Eureka Grocery.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Green apples, per bushel	40
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	8
New Raisins, per pound	16 — 20
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	12
Cheese, per pound	16
Country Hams, per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	13
Shoulders	10
Breakfast Bacon	12½
Country Bacon	8
Lard, leaf, per pound	10
Lard, country, per pound	8
Eggs, per dozen	12½
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Dried Beef	20
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	8
Canned Tomatoes, per can	10—12—15
Canned Corn, per can	10—12½—18
Lemons, per dozen	30
Oranges, per dozen	40—50
Dried sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	35
Roller Flour, per sack	1 25

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SENATOR ALLISON ON THE MAIN ISSUE

Iowa's Distinguished Statesman Says It Is the Tariff.

What He Learned on a Tour of the Country.

The Republican Policy of Protection Meets with Popular Favor and Insures the Re-election of President Harrison.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 5.

United States Senator William B. Allison, who has been traveling considerably in the interest of the Republican presidential ticket, talked in a hopeful way today about the outlook for the election of Harrison and Reid. "The people, everywhere that I have been," he said, among other things, "understand that the real issue is as respects the tariff, whether our system shall be completely overthrown, and whether free trade shall be successful over it, and all our duties on imports shall be levied upon the idea of securing revenue, and having no other end in view. It seems to me that upon this issue there can be no

WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

reasonable doubt as to our success, and this feeling prevails in the west as well as in the east. Our people are also very much disturbed because of the proposition of the Democratic party, now so strongly urged, looking to a new arrangement respecting the currency by means of state bank circulation, which has proved so disastrous in past years. As far as I have mingled with the people, these seem to be the issues involved, and it is no longer a question of detail as respects tariff schedule, or details as respect any currency, but a feeling that the currency that we have should be national in its character and circulation, and should always be convertible into coin bearing in circulation an equal value, whether it be gold or silver.

Anything to Beat Republicanism.

"There is much talk as to fusion as between the regularly organized Democracy and the People's party, and other parties having a common end to defeat the Republicans. This fusion is not likely to materialize even in the states where it is proposed, as the Republicans in those states are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the end aimed at is simply the success of the Democratic party, with its free trade and confused currency. So that, while it may appear that fusion on these lines gives hope of success, when the votes are counted, those who have heretofore voted with the Republican party will still adhere to it when election day comes.

"In this campaign, of course, all local methods will be tried to prejudice voters, using such local issues as will have a tendency to divide the Republicans; but an earnest and sincere purpose prevails everywhere to unite our party against all such efforts, and it is not likely that local issues in the different states will exert a very great influence upon the national contest."

Not Liked by Straight Democrats.

Many people are at a loss to understand why David Bennett Hill should be so immensely more popular in New York than Grover Cleveland. One of the reasons is that Cleveland when president attempted to build up a non-partisan party upon the framework of the party that had made him all that he was, and to consider as disreputable anything that was urged upon the theory that it was Democratic. He created the impression that it was a crime for a Democrat to ask for an office, and he practically gave the Republicans "a clean bill of health" and admitted their superior competency and honesty by retaining them in office. This gave rise to great offense in New York, and while this feeling prevailed Dave Hill appeared at a mass meeting in Brooklyn and gave expression to the now famous phrase, "I am a Democrat," in which he intended to cast contumely upon Cleveland, the mugwump and the renegade.

Ungrateful to New York Democrats.

Grover Cleveland hates and despises the Democracy of New York state. Yet to that Democracy he owes what fortune he has won and what distinction he has achieved. It made him sheriff, mayor, governor, and it presented him twice to the Democracy of the nation as its choice for the presidency; but the moment it declared its preference for another candidate he flung himself into a movement to discredit, disgrace and disrupt it. Cleveland isn't the owner of even ordinary gratitude, and no Democrat will fracture his conscience by giving him a dose of the same medicine he has given the New York Democracy that made him.

Democratic Ballot Box Stuffers.

The fact that some thirty "active workers" of the Democratic party of Hudson county, New Jersey, are now making shoes in the state prison at Trenton for ballot box stuffing, false counting and lightning calculating at the Jersey City elections, has alarmed the Democratic managers of that state who have been heretofore relying upon this class of gentry for their majorities. It is a singular fact that the New Jersey Democracy refused to nominate the peerless Judge Lippincott for governor because he had sentenced these active workers to the work house.

Another Cleveland Substitution.

For Cleveland's pet phrase: "A public office is a public trust," please substitute "a public office is a private snap."

FEMALE WEAKNESS,—SURE CURE.

To THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, DR. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 Genessee St., Utica, N. Y. 38 4t

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly enfeebled by **Typhoid Fever**, and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with **Consumption**. He has been in poor health since, until he began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

EDWARD K. RHOADS,

At his yard near Passenger station sells only

THE BEST QUALITIES

OF

Anthracite, Bituminous & Woodland

COAL

—ALSO—

KINDLING WOOD.

AND

Corn Bars, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw

TELEPHONE 712

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of B. Franklin Garbrick, deceased; Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County to make distribution of the balance in the hands of his Administrators of said Estate to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at the Office of Clement Dale, Esq., in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend, or be debaned coming in on said fund.

J. A. HARPER,
26—3t. Auditor.

JESSE CLEAVER
SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER.
Has had many years experience locating lands and roads in Centre and adjoining counties. Reference if desired. Has timber land for sale.
Unionville, Fleming P. O., Centre Co., Pa.
Telephone to A. J. Griest's Store.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

R. J. SCHADD & BRO.

Shop at Steam Works, corner of Lamb and Spring streets, Bellefonte Pa.

We are prepared at all times to furnish all kinds of supplies—hydrants, sinks, bath tubs, water closets, pipe—both lead and cast and wrought iron, either plain or galvanized—brass and other fittings, and everything in the plumbing line.

WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
LOWEST PRICES AND
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Telephone connection.
ap15-1y

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Located in one of the most Beautiful and Healthful Spots in the Allegheny Region; Open to both sexes: Tuition Free; Undenominational; Board and other expenses very low; New buildings and equipments.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (Two Courses), and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; these courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN; and equipments.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE; two years. Ample facilities for music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE; Latin (optional), French, German and English (required), one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY, pure and applied.
10. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course, new building and equipment.
11. MENTAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, &c.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction, theoretical and practical, including each arm of the science.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years, carefully graded and thorough.

Commencement week, June 12—15, 1892. Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examination for admission, June 16 and Sept. 17. For catalogue or other information, address,
GEO. W. ATHERTON, L.L. D., President.
State College, Pa.

It Tastes Good

One reason why *Scott's Emulsion* of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda has had such a large sale is because it is "Almost as palatable as milk;" but the best reason is that its curative properties are unequalled. It cures the cough, supplies the waste of tissues, produces flesh and builds up the entire system.

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

A GRAND PRIZE

BIBLE COMPETITION.

Two Thousand Dollars in Prizes will be Equitably Distributed.

READ OUR PLAN.

For several years past competitions of an instructive order have been offered by responsible business houses and manufacturers in England with the object of increasing their sales and interesting their customers in their respective goods. These contests, on account of the unquestioned fairness displayed in conducting them, have interested the best people of Great Britain. Beleiving that competitions offered by a manufacturing concern such as ours, and conducted in the same honorable manner, would excite universal interest among the intelligent people of the United States and Canada, our Company have decided to offer a Prize Competition in which our first effort will be to make it *strictly fair and impartial*. The intention is to satisfy everyone entering this competition that they have been duly credited with the position which their efforts have earned for them. We are sure that this class of a prize contest will receive the approval of parents and all those having the instruction of the young at heart. The prizes to be awarded in this competition will consist entirely of articles *of sufficient value* to be appreciated by every person receiving one as a fair reward for the efforts put forth by them. Our intention is to divide the amount to be given away in prizes varying in value from eight dollars to one hundred dollars each, and we enter into an *honorable agreement* with those entering this competition to distribute fairly Two Thousand Dollars in prizes.

PRIZE BIBLE COMPETITION.

We will pay One Hundred Dollars in cash to the first person who correctly answers the following questions: Where in the Bible do the following three words first appear? 1, Rain; 2, Bread; 3, Milk. The second person answering correctly will receive Seventy-five Dollars in cash. The third person sending correct answer will receive Fifty Dollars in cash. The next ten will each receive an elegant Coin Silver (hunting case) Watch. The next ten will each receive a first-class pair of Opera Glasses.

MIDDLE PRIZES.—Every answer when received will be numbered and entered on a special book, with the name and address of the competitor. The thirty-three persons sending the thirty-three correct answers which are the MIDDLE ONES received will receive duplicates of prizes awarded for the first thirty-three correct ones.

LAST PRIZES.—The thirty-three persons sending the thirty-three answers which are received *last* will receive duplicates of the prizes that aae awarded for the first and middle thirty-three correct answers, the last correct answer receiving the One Hundred Dollars, the next to the last the Seventy-five Dollars, and so on until the thirty-three prizes for the thirty-three correct answers have been awarded.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—A prize consisting of an elegant Ladies' or Gentleman's Watch will be given to the person sending the first correct answer which is the first received from their State or Province.

CONDITIONS:

Answers must be accompanied with fifteen Unised States two-cent postage stamps for one package of Pearlifoam, which is the latest scientific discovery for cleansing and preserving the teeth. Our object is to introduce and attract attention to Pearlifoam, which is the only preparation whose manufacturers are willing to offer a reward of *Five Hundred Dollars* to any dentist who can show that it contains anything injurious to the teeth. A mouthful of pearly white teeth is the sure result of its constant use. It is recommended by the leaders of the dental professian everywhere; ask your dentist what he thinks of it. Pearlifoam is sent by mail, postpaid, and free of customs duty.

AWARD OF PRIZES.—Ten of the leading ministers of our city will be invited to attend and essist in the award of the prizes.

Be sure and send your answer to-day. You may receive a valuable prize for your trouble. Address,

EXQUISITE TOILET MFG. CO.,
170 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Canuda.

37 2t

AGENTS We want one in every town to handle the DEALERS

JACK FROST FREEZER.

A Scientific Machine made on a Scientific Principle. Save their cost a dozen times a year. It is not mussy or sloppy. A child can operate it. Sells at sight. Send for prices and discounts.

29 Murray St., NEW YORK.

Makes Ice Cream in 30 Seconds.

M'KINLEY DID IT.

[Air—"We're Coming Father Abraham."]

The autumn days are coming,
And winter's near at hand,
And soon the snow will drift and blow
And cover all the land;
Yet have no fear, for labor's dear,
And soon our purse will fill—
And Billy McKinley did it
With his big McKinley bill!

The green wheat carpets all the plain,
The corn stocks stand a-row:
The starving thousands of the east
Will catch the overflow;
Our herds are thick in every vale,
Our flocks on every hill—
And Billy McKinley did it
With his big McKinley bill!

In every street the happy feet
Of well paid labor ring;
The hearts are light, the homes are bright
Where wives and children sing!
The hearts are light, the tin pail bright,
The faces brighter still—
And Billy McKinley did it
With his big McKinley bill!

Our ships are crowding every wharf,
Our steam cars thunder by,
Swift shuttles of the loom of toil,
From east to west they fly;
They bear the food from farm to mine,
The ore from mine to mill—
And Billy McKinley did it
With his big McKinley bill.

The world moves faster every hour,
The wheels begin to hum,
Today is but an earnest of
The brighter days to come;
So, here's a health will bring us wealth,
Let's give it with a will—
"Three cheers for Billy McKinley
And his big McKinley bill!"

—Lloyd Manning in Cleveland Leader.

THOMAS C. PLATT and Warner Miller walked arm in arm down Broadway the other day. The Democratic papers of New York City are affecting to laugh at this sight, but it is a very sickly sort of a laugh. New York Republicans are together this year.

ON THE WAY TO PARADISE.

Let us hope that the people who habitually disregard their health will reach that desirable place, and avoid the locality which is less desirable as an eternal residence on account of the heat and surroundings generally. But while we tarry in this vale of tears, why should we voluntarily endure the tortures of dyspepsia when a systematic use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will rid us of the atrocious malady which—unless physicians are very much at fault—tends to shorten the term of our existence. Heartburn, biliousness, constipation almost always accompany this complaint and are symptomatic of it. These are all extinguished by the Bitters, which also conquers completely malaria, rheumatism, nervousness and debility. Since the appearance of "la grippe" it has shown a singular mastery over this formidable complaint that has carried off so many of our brightest and best.

According to the Census Bureau the total number of males in this country is 32,078,880, while there are but 30,554,370 women, which means that of every 100 men five must go unmarried.

A LEADER.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Tatisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

ANOTHER INDUSTRY FOR PENNSYLVANIA

The McKinley Tariff Opens Many New Factories in Philadelphia.

Thousands of American Workingmen and Women Are Given Employment.

The Chenille Manufacturing Trade of Europe Transferred to This Country, and the Keystone State Recps Most Advantage, While All Have Better and Cheaper Goods.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.

This great manufacturing center is teeming with object lessons in the practical operation and substantial benefits of the McKinley tariff. There is no more striking exhibit than the rapid development of the cotton chenille industry. Since the enactment of the McKinley law the fostering of this particular field of manufacturing has kept millions of dollars from the pockets of foreign producers, given steady and lucrative employment to thousands of Americans, men and women, and resulted in a great reduction in the price to consumers of the goods manufactured.

Pennsylvania interests have reaped the most benefit from the innovation.

Cotton chenille is the most popular fabric now used for decorative purposes in almost every American household. The process of weaving has attained to such perfection that the tapestries of the Gobelin and other kinds may be easily reproduced. But unlike these mediaeval tapestries, which have been made almost priceless by age, the chenille fabrics can be sold at very low prices. They are made entirely from cotton, but when completed they have a soft and silky finish, which, in a measure, disguises the true texture of the goods. Chenille is at present used for curtains and table covers. Innumerable designs are made every year.

Originally a Foreign Industry.

The making of chenille curtains and table covers is an outgrowth of the chenille shawl industry, which flourished in Germany, France and Austria for over a century. Besides the factories in Chemnitz, Elberfeldt and Vienna, there were a number in and around Glasgow. For a number of years chenille cord was also made and used for dress trimmings. The curtains and table cover branches did not get their first start until about 1878, but the demand for fabrics of these kinds rapidly grew. The manufacture of these goods, however, was confined for six or seven years to the other side of the Atlantic, although the market for them was in this country. The foreign manufacturers found no sale for them in Europe.

About ten years ago one or two American manufacturers started in to compete for the home market. Under a duty of 40 per cent. they made some headway, but it was only in the lower and cheaper grades that they succeeded. In 1890 the foreign manufacturers still maintained a monopoly of the higher grades of chenille curtains and table covers. The American manufacturers could not compete on account of the low wages paid by foreign rivals. In Vienna, where nearly all the table covers were made, the wages were very small. The importations in 1890 of curtains and table covers amounted to more than a million dollars.

Magic Effect of the Tariff.

Since the passage of the McKinley bill there has been a virtual abandonment of importations of these goods. The manufacture of them has been entirely absorbed by American companies, who employ between five and six thousand operatives. The factories have increased from comparatively few to about fifteen. The wages are double those paid in Scotland, and treble those that are paid in Germany and Austria. The amount of money earned earned depends entirely upon the skill of the workmen. They are paid by the piece and earn everywhere from $18 to $25 a week. This class embraces both men and women. In other departments the women and girls earn from $4 to $10 a week. This industry is almost entirely confined here to the city of Philadelphia, although a new factory has recently started in Westchester county, New York.

The popularity of these goods has increased the demand. There are more goods sold now in one week than there were two years ago in six months. The factories are running on full time. It is estimated that the volume of trade in this industry, which has been practically snatched from foreign manufacturers, will reach $5,000,000 this year.

Duty Increased and Price Reduced.

The duty, increased from 40 to 60 per cent., was an inducement for other American manufacturers to start in the business, and the prices, instead of increasing with the duty, have actually fallen 40 per cent., or nearly one-half what they were before the McKinley bill went into effect.

If calamity howlers can show that the taxpayer's burden has been increased in regard to the buying of these popular articles, they must be possessed of wonderful reasoning powers. It does not require a massive intellect to grasp the facts, and to draw the inference that the McKinley bill has given to this country an entire industry. Before that bill was passed at least one-half of the curtains and all of the table covers made from chenille cotton were imported. The popularity of the goods has increased the demand nearly five times. This demand may not be directly due to the McKinley bill, but the production would have been shared by foreign manufacturers, who depended entirely on the American trade, if the duties had not been raised. That bill has kept in this country probably $3,000,000, and has given employment to three or four thousand operatives, in addition to those already employed here. It has lowered the price of the goods, and has given to American manufacturers full control of the home market.

Personalism as Against Party.

Clevelandism stands as the cardinal doctrine of personalism as against party, and that is both dangerous and repulsive in a republic. A staunch Democrat, who voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1884 and in 1888, now says: "I shall not vote for him this year. I will not vote for the same man for the presidency three times in succession on any plea whatsoever or under any circumstances whatsoever." This is a good rule for every man who loves his country and desires to keep it free to adopt.

Whose Dog was It.?

On Sunday morning, the 18th ult., I was startled by an effort of some person to enter my house through a window. The snap or fastener of that window differed from all the others, and its peculiar sound enabled me to locate it. Having two self-cocking revolvers and an army carbine in reach at the head of my bed, I was not in the least nervous, but took action for defense and self-preservation. The morning was very misty and objects were discernable but a short distance. At early daylight Mrs. Owen discovered two large black dogs on the South porch; one at the little hall entrance, and the other at the dining room entrance. At her request I took in the situation from under a window blind a little raised. As the dining room door could be opened only with some noise and difficulty, in low tones I asked my wife to come into the little hall, open the door to the long porch and to step quickly back while I with a revolver in each hand would try to get them both. She executed her work with skill and energy. I killed one and the other got away. One was a black Shepherd; this is the one I got. The other was a slick short-haired dog, symmetrical, fleet as an antelope, quick of scent, fine head and on the alert. I know of no name for this species of dog for they are seldom seen. Both dogs were highly educated, trained to the still hunt, and they knew the path of their master. I doubt if the trained hunters of town are as well educated as the dogs were in their line. Facts, useless here to relate, gave me the evidence of it. I do not intend or wish to connect this little incident with the disaster of my house just one week later, but the statement may be of interest to some one else. As several of my neighbors came to see the dead dog which was kept two days on exhibition, and could not locate either in this neighborhood I think this notion of the matter justifiable. The owner of the unfortunate dog will find him decently buried, as all highly educated dogs should be, under the sour apple tree in the orchard. Whose dogs were they?

ALBERT OWEN.

MOSHANNON ITEMS.

Clara Walker visited Snow Shoe on Friday. Did you see her?

P. C. Walker killed an owl one day last week which measured four feet and five inches from tip to tip. But no one else says so but Philip.

Fietta Freezer was visiting at Winburn on Wednesday.

If you want your hair cut in the latest style and if you want to get it cut curly call on Abraham Hanscome, Moshanon, he only charges half price.

John Smoke has the best crop of potatoes in this place. He had about sixty bushel on a very small piece of ground.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Hanscome, who have been away for a short time have moved back to Moshanon. Mrs. James Murply who has been visiting at Peal, came home last week. She had the misfortune to lose some money for which we are sorry.

Miss Lovie Hanscom had a large quilting party on Wednesday last. There were present Clara Walker, Sophia Yondis, Mary Walker and others, all had a good time, thanks to Miss Love.

Misses Mary A. and Hannah Mills are at present visiting friends at Moshanon.

Jacksy Walker gave a plesant call at his fathers on Sunday.

IAGO

The October number of *Scribner's Magazine* begins a group of articles on "The World's Fair at Chicago," with a picturesque description by H. C. Bunner of "The Making of the White City." Mr. Bunner looks with appreciation and surprise on the wonderful transformation which a year has made in the waste and desolate sandy plain which has now become the "site of such a group of buildings as has never before been assembled for such a purpose, on such a scale within such a time, and in such conditions." A series of illustrations by W. T. Smedley illustrates this striking transformation. Franklin McVeagh, one of the best-known merchants of Chicago, will write on "Chicago's Park in the Fair" (November number), and Frank D. Millet, who has been associated with so many World's-Fair" (December). Mr. Millet's recent appointment as Chief in charge of the Decorations will enable him to write on this subject as no one else could. This group of preliminary articles on "The World's Fair" will, t is believed, give the general reader an adequate idea of the immense undertaking which is being so rapidly and artistically carried out.

—West and Raynore's minstrel Troupe, performed at Garman's Opera house last Thursday evening to a very small audience. The performance was very good and was well rendered notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances. Friday morning the managers left town, leaving the troupe behind without the means to get home. Mr. Garman gave the stranded men the opera house free to give themselves a benefit on Friday evening which kind offer they accepted and performed to a full house. The boys were very grateful for this kind act on part of Mr. Garman and the public and said so over and over again. The entertainment on Friday evenings was excellent and they realized enough to take them home and have one dollar apiece left.

Prof. Charles D. Neff, of Alexandria, who has been teachitg music at Philipsburg since January, has accepted the directorship of music in the Dallas College and Conservatory of Music at Dallas, Texas and will leave in a few days to enter upon the duties of this very important position.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Wonderfully Successful in All Chronic Diseases

—DISEASES OF THE—
Ear, Eye, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Nasal Catarrh.
ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY THEM.

DR. MORITZ SALM
—WILL BE AT—
THE BUSH HOUSE,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
THURSDAYS—OCTOBER 13, NOVEMBER 10, DECEMBER 8, JANUARY 5, 1893, FEB. 2, MAR. 2 & 30, APRIL 27, MAY 25, JUNE 22.

ONE DAY ONLY.

Examination and Consultation FREE to Everybody.

They will visit this county every four weeks, thus saving their patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city, as they are the only physicians and surgeons in the country who carry their own manakins, models, diagrams, etc., to illustraie and make it plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their disease. This will give their numerous patients and others who are in need of medical treatment an opportunity to consult these distinguished physicians whose duties at the Institute will permit only monthly visits to your community.

EPILEPSY AND INSANITY.

My daughter Alice had epilepsy to such a degree as to make her idiotic. She was of no use for work, and was not able to recognize any one, we brought her to Dr. Salm for treatment, and the improvement the Dr. worked on her is wonderful. She can work again, has her right mind, no more fits and can talk intelligibly with any one, and is hale and hearty again. JACAB SHAFFER.
Mechanicsburg, Pa. Oct. 21, 1891.

RUNNING OF THE EAR AND DEAFNESS CURED.

For the last eight years my little daughter, Bertha, has had a severe case of running of the ear, the odor was fearful, she became pale, thin and generally complained, but after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm, she is hale and hearty, all running of the ear has stopped and her hearing before having been bad is good again. We recommend the doctor.
I G JONES.

Our daughter Mary has been crosseyed since birth, she is now 14 years old, and this day we brought her to Dr. Salm, who visits Indiana every four weeks, an operation was made of not more than a minute's duration, and was without pain no chloroform being given. The eye is now as straight as any one's.
THOS. A JOHNSTON
SUE M JOHNSTON.
Advance, Indiana Co., Pa., Nov. 20, 1890.

CATARRH & BRONCHITIS CURED.

Dr. M. Salm treated me for catarrh and bronchitis. I had been affected with it for years and was incapacitated for any work and suffered with sleeplessness, but now consider myself entirely cured. Will be glad to answer any questions pertaining to the above testimonial gratefully. JOHN NEWDORFER.
Delmont, Pa.

LUNG TROUBLE & CATARRH CURED

I have had lung trouble and a bad case of catarrh for years, my breathing became very laborious about a year before I came to Dr. M Salm under treatment, and I was unable to do any work whatever, appetite all gone and I became a complete physical wreck and I could see in my friends' eyes that they gave me up for lost. However, after all this, I consider myself now entirely cured, breathing good, no more catarrh, can work all day and feel happy once more; thanks to this great doctor. LIZZIE ALLISON.
Oct. 22, 1891. Blairsville Intersection.

REMOVAL OF POLIPUS.

For the last 12 years I have been troubled with catarrh and for the last 3 years could not breathe through my nostrils; had tried several doctors, and patent medicine in abundance without avail. Dr. Salm, of Columbus, said I had polipus in connection with catarrh; he removed them for me and I breathe again comfortably through both nostrils; altogether I am feeling much better and find myself on the highway to recovery.
WM. ROSENBERGER, 18 Muskingum St., Massillon, O.
June 27, 1889.

WE THOUGHT SHE COUEDN'T LIVE BUT A FEW MONTHS LONGER.

My daughter has been under Dr. Salm's treatment for catarrh for six months, before that time her breath smelled fearfully, she was pale, weak and emaciated, and we thought she couldn't live but a few months longer; however, to-day she is entirely cured from that fearful malady and is in good health as anyone may wish for, not a vestige of the catarrh being apparent. Thanks to Dr Salm's wonderful treatment. AUGUST PETERS.
April 4, 1890. P. O. Box, 460, Massillon.

Diseases of Women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, Tumors, fibroid and polypoid growths cured without the use of the knife or caustics. No cutting, no pain no danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless, and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhœa losses, weak and nervous debility, also for prostatis, vericocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cure guaranteed. No risk incurred. Free examination of the Urine—each persons applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination. Small Tumors, Cancers, Warts, Moles, etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New method Electrolysis. Epilepsy or fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 760. Columbus, Ohio. Examination and consultation free to everybody.

Our Advertisement will Appear Twice Before Each Visit

Iron City College.

NORTHWEST CORNER PENN AVENUE AND SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA
TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND GRADUATES.

The largest and most progressive Business College in the United States. Send for new illustrated catalogue giving full particulars, mailed free. Address,
36 8t J. C. SMITH'S SONS.

"WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE." BEGIN YOUR HOUSEWORK BY BUYING A CAKE OF

SAPOLIO.

SAPOLIO IS A SOLID CAKE OF SCOURING SOAP USED FOR ALL CLEANING PURPOSES.
23 36 2y

GENERAL REEDER'S INSTRUCTIONS ON THE BALLOT LAW

An Important Communication to Republicans of Pennsylvania.

A WARNING ABOUT THE TICKET.

Concise Explanation of How to Vote on the New Ballot System.

What Is Done by the Voter, the Election Officers, Watchers and Others Who Have to Do with the Election from the Time a Citizen Presents Himself at the Polls to Vote Until the Ballots Are Counted and the Result Is Announced.

Chairman Frank Reeder, of the Republican state committee, has issued from the party headquarters in Philadelphia, a book of "instructions to voters under the new ballot law, together with a statement of their qualifications and duties."

"In issuing these instructions regarding the new election law," said General Reeder, in commenting on what is being done to enlighten citizens on the new method of voting, "we had a full realization of the difficulty in comprehending the new system of elections, that must necessarily be experienced by citizens who have not had an opportunity to thoroughly study the law. We have tried to make our digest concise and comprehensive. I believe a close reading of the instructions will make clear all the requirements of the law that directly concern the voter on election day. There have been so many digests and explanations of the law issued from various sources that Republicans will do well to follow these instructions to avoid confusion, and, possibly, trouble after the election.

Chairman Reeder's Warning.

"There is a matter to which I desire to call special attention. It relates to the preparation and printing of the ballot by the county commissioners. There have been sent out from the office of the secretary of the commonwealth to every county in the state specimen ballots, prepared in accordance with the form that would be issued to voters in the first legislative district in the city of Philadelphia. This is apt to lead to mistakes in the printing of tickets for counties other than Philadelphia, where a different form must be followed.

In Philadelphia, the candidates for different county offices are nominated in separate conventions. Therefore, in Philadelphia, there must be a separate group on the official ballot for each county officer to be voted for, and a cross mark must be made on the ballot for each county office.

"In other parts of the state, where nominations for more than one county office are made in one convention, all such nominations are included in one distinct group on the official ballot. The party name is placed at the head of the group. A cross mark put opposite the word "Republican," which is placed over this group of county nominations, would mean that the voter desired to cast his ballot for all the Republican nominees on such county ticket.

A Sample Republican Ballot.

"I have had prepared a sample ballot which is being issued from the Republican state committee headquarters to the county chairman and others for the instruction of voters. At the head of the ballot I have had printed these words:

"'TO VOTE THE STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN TICKET, PUT A CROSS (X) IN THE SQUARE TO THE RIGHT OF THE WORD "REPUBLICAN" WHENEVER IT OCCURS IN THE FIRST COLUMN; in other words, as many crosses as there are groups in the Republican column—the word "Republican," as often as it may occur, indicating the beginning of a distinct Republican group. The only difficulties in the use of the new ballot being those which arise from an attempt to vote a mixed or "scratched" ticket. Republican voters are cautioned against voting any but a straight ticket (except for good cause, and then only after careful instruction), as to do so is attended with danger that the entire ballot may be invalidated."

For the convenience of all who will have to do with elections, General Reeder has had his comprehensive little digest divided into seven chapters, entitled as follows:

"When Elections to be Held," "Qualifications of Voters," "Manner of Voting," "Inside of Guard Rail," "Inside the Voting Shelf or Compartment," "Preparation of Ballot" and "Penal Offenses."

Here are the chapters in the order given:

I.
ELECTIONS.

Showing When General and Local Elections Shall be Held.

a.—GENERAL ELECTIONS.
Tuesday next following first Monday of November.

b.—LOCAL ELECTIONS.
On the third Tuesday of February, and for special purposes may be ordered by the governor and the courts on other days.

c.—POLLS.
To be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

II.
QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

Those Who Can and Those Who Cannot Vote Under the New Law.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

a. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

b. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the state he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the election.

c. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. A minor becomes of age on the day prior to the twenty-first anniversary of his birth.

d. If twenty-two years of age, or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

e. If the name of the voter is not upon the registry list he cannot vote unless he make proof of his right to vote, as heretofore required by law.

f. The law relating to right of challenge and to proof of right to vote remains as heretofore. Challenge should be made before the person offering to vote receives his ballot, but may be made at any time before he casts it.

g. Naturalization certificates issued by the courts must be produced to the board and are conclusive if genuine.

h. The voter is disqualified if he has agreed to receive or receives any valuable consideration for his vote; or has a wager or bet pending on the election; or has been convicted of a willful violation of the election laws, or has promised to give any voter a valuable consideration for voting or withholding his vote.

III.
MANNER OF VOTING.

The Citizen Presents Himself, Claiming the Right to Vote.

Besides the election officers and supervisors authorized by the laws of the United States, or overseers appointed by the courts of this commonwealth, not more than FOUR voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments shall be allowed inside of the enclosed space at one time and not more than TEN outside that space.

Specimen ballots and cards of instruction can be obtained from the election officers upon request.

The person desiring to vote will

a. Enter the room and remain outside the chain or guard rail. When his turn arrives he shall first give his name and residence to one of the election officers in charge of the ballots.

b. The officer will thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice.

c. If the voter's name is upon the BALLOT CHECK LIST, the inspector or clerk in charge of the said list will repeat the name.

d. The voter will then enter the space inclosed by the guard rail, unless his right to vote be challenged.

e. If challenged by a qualified citizen he shall remain outside the guard rail until his right to vote is determined, but he may be challenged any time before the vote is cast. It is recommended, however, that challenges be made before the voter enters the guard rail, or before he receives his ballot. His right to vote shall be established in the manner heretofore provided by law.

f. If his right to vote be established his name will be entered upon the voting and check lists.

IV.
INSIDE THE GUARD RAIL.

How the Ballots are Given to the Voters.

The voter having the right to vote will enter within the guard-rail.

a. The election officer having charge of the ballots shall detach one from the stub and give it to the voter.

b. The said officer shall first fold it so that the words printed on the back and outside of the ballot shall be the only words visible, AND IT CANNOT BE VOTED UNLESS SO FOLDED.

c. Only ONE BALLOT shall be given to a voter, unless he inadvertently spoils it, when he may obtain another upon returning the spoiled one.

d. Upon his receiving the ballot the check-list shall be marked by election officers, and the voter shall forth with, and without leaving the space enclosed by guard rail, retire to one of the VOTING SHELVES or COMPARTMENTS.

e. Only OFFICIAL BALLOTS can be voted, and any ballot other than a sample ballot, appearing to have been obtained otherwise than provided by the Act, shall be sent to the District Attorney for his official action.

V.
INSIDE THE VOTING SHELF.

Regulations Regarding the Compartment in Which the Ballot Is Marked.

The voter, upon entering the voting shelf or compartment, must prepare his ballot.

a. To assist him in preparing his OFFICIAL ballot he may mark a SAMPLE BALLOT before going to vote and take it with him into the voting compartment to copy from in preparing his official ballot. He must vote the OFFICIAL BALLOT ONLY.

b. Cards of instruction will be posted in each voting compartment or shelf.

c. No voter will be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another, except when giving the help allowed in the preparation of his ticket; nor to remain in such compartment more than THREE MINUTES if all the compartments are in use and other voters are waiting to vote.

d. If any voter declares to the judge of election that he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, by reason of disability, he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment. THERE IS NO PROVISION IN THE LAW WHICH REQUIRES THE VOTER TO DEFINE HIS DISABILITY OR WHICH GIVES THE JUDGE OF ELECTION ANY DISCRETION TO REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE, made because of alleged "disability."

e. A voter who shall, except as above stated, allow his ballot to be seen with an APPARENT INTENTION of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or shall WILFULLY violate any provision of the act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

f. No person within the election room shall electioneer or solicit votes, or shall interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space, or when marking his ballot, or endeavor to induce any voter BEFORE depositing the ballot to show how he marks his ballot.

VI.
PREPARATION OF BALLOT.

Explicit and Important Directions for Marking the Ticket.

a. If the voter desires to vote the STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET, or in other words, for ALL the candidates on the Republican ticket, he can do so by making a cross mark, thus X, in the square or margin OPPOSITE and to the RIGHT of the word REPUBLICAN at the head or top of each Republican group. This single mark or cross will be equivalent to a cross mark against every name in such Republican group, and will be counted as one vote for EACH Republican candidate named. EACH GROUP IN THE REPUBLICAN COLUMN MUST BE SIMILARLY MARKED WITH A CROSS.

b. This year (1892) there will be the following groups in the Republican ticket, to wit: 1. State ticket, embracing candidate for Supreme Court Judge, two candidates for Congressmen at Large, and thirty-two candidates for Electors. 2. Candidate for Congress. 3. Candidate for State Senator (where such official is to be elected) 4. Candidate or candidates for Representative. 5. Candidate for Judge (where such official is to be elected) 6. County candidates. To vote the full Republican ticket, a cross must be made for each of these groups. A SINGLE CROSS AT THE TOP OF THE TICKET SIMPLY VOTES FOR THE STATE TICKET, or those in the first group. Such a ballot would not be counted for the candidates for Congress, State Senator, &c. [In the city and county of Philadelphia separate conventions are held to nominate the several candidates on the county ticket. For each county office, therefore, there is a separate group on the official ballot. In the other counties, however, where the same convention nominates ALL THE COUNTY CANDIDATES, the latter are included in a single group. In other words, the number of Republican certificates of nomination determine the number of Republican groups.—Section 14.]

c. If the voter desires he can make a cross mark in the square opposite and to the RIGHT of each of the candidates for EACH office to be filled in the Republican column, and his vote will be counted as one vote for each candidate so marked.

d. If the voter adopts the plan of marking a cross to the RIGHT of each candidate he should be careful not to miss a name, as a name not crossed would not be counted.

How to Vote a Straight Ticket.

e. The simple method, where the voter desires to vote the "straight" or whole ticket, is to place a cross mark to the RIGHT of the party name at the head or top of each group in the Republican column. The only difficulties in the use of the new ballot being those which arise from an attempt to vote a mixed or "scratched" ticket; Republican voters are cautioned against voting any but a straight ticket (except for good cause, and then only after careful instruction), as to do so is attended with danger that the entire ballot may be invalidated.

f. Where a Democrat desires to vote for a candidate on the Republican ticket, say for Representative in the General Assembly, he can put an X at the head of each group in the Democratic column, except the Representative group; and if there are, say, two Representatives to be elected, he can put an X opposite the name of one Representative nominee in the Democratic group, and another X opposite the name of one Representative nominee in the Republican group. In other words, so far as he votes a straight ticket he MARKS THE GROUPS, and where he desires to "cut" his ticket he MARKS THE NAMES of the NOMINEES.

g. Crosses must be marked in the APPROPRIATE MARGIN OR PLACE ONLY, and always at the RIGHT HAND SIDE of the party column.

h. If a voter marks MORE NAMES than there are persons to be elected to an office his vote shall not be counted FOR SUCH OFFICE.

FOR EXAMPLE.—The voter marks a cross to the right of the first group in the Republican column. This mark would indicate one vote for EACH and EVERY NAME printed in that group, to wit, THIRTY-TWO CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, TWO CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE, AND ONE CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. This year two congressmen-at-large are to be elected. If the voter, after having placed a cross mark at the top of the group and to the right of the word "Republican," should desire to vote for the Democratic candidate for that office and should place a cross mark opposite and to the right of each of their names, his vote for congressmen-at-large would not be counted for either party, because he would by so marking vote for FOUR instead of TWO candidates.

i. The voter MUST NOT CROSS OUT ANY NAMES upon the ticket, NOR COVER A NAME WITH A "STICKER" OR "PASTER," except in the case referred to in the next section.

j. When a candidate has died or withdrawn, and a substituted nomination is made after the ballots are printed, the new name will be printed upon a "sticker," which should be pasted OVER to cover the name of the deceased or withdrawn candidate. The voter should, in placing the "sticker" over the name of the candidate so deceased or withdrawn, use GREAT CARE so as not to cover MORE THAN the ONE NAME. Under no other circumstances can a "sticker" be pasted over a name, or be placed in the Republican column.

k. Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment the VOTER MUST fold his ballot without displaying the marks made by him, in the SAME WAY it was folded when handed to him by the ELECTION OFFICER, and keep it folded until he has voted.

l. After leaving the voting shelf, and before leaving the enclosed space, he shall give his ballot to the election officer in charge of the ballot box.

m. This officer, WITHOUT UNFOLDING the ballot, shall NUMBER IT in the right hand upper corner of the back of the ballot, immediately to the left of the folding line, and then shall fold the corner so as to cover the number, and paste it down so that the number cannot be seen and deposit it in the ballot box.

n. The voter may make a memorandum of the number of his own ballot.

o. No voter, not an election officer, shall be allowed to re-enter the enclosed space after he has once left it, except to give help, as hereinbefore stated.

VII.
PENAL OFFENSES.

Violations of Provisions of the Act That Are Punishable.

1. Allowing the ballot to be seen, with APPARENT intention of showing marks.
2. Casting, or attempting to cast, an unofficial ballot, or one improperly obtained.
3. Interfering with voters.
4. Inducing voters to show ballots.
5. Uncovering numbers.
6. Defacing, destroying, or removing official lists of candidates, cards of instruction, specimen ballots, or supplies for marking.
7. Hindering voters.
8. Filing false certificates, papers, or letters.
9. Signing nomination papers when not qualified.
10. Forging indorsements to ballots.
11. Destroying, defacing, or delaying the delivery of ballots.
12. Willful or negligent non-performance or misperformance of official duty.
13. Willful misfeasance of printers of ballots.
14. Appropriation or improper disposition of ballots by printers.
15. Having ballots in possession, other than sample, outside of voting room.
16. Counterfeiting official ballots or having counterfeits in possession. This section does not apply to sample ballots.
17. Violating any provision of the act.

A "NON-UNION" TICKET.

Grover, Who Hired a Substitute, and Adlai, the Copperhead.

Old Veterans Who Fought for the Union Have No Time for the Democratic National Candidates.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.

Since their return from the great reunion at Washington members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Democrats as well as Republicans, have been talking about the universal criticism heard there of the Democratic national candidates, indulged in by old soldiers from all parts of the country. They do not believe there is much sympathy for the patriotic and battle-scarred veterans to be had from either Cleveland or Stevenson. They have dubbed this the "non-union ticket."

Apropos of this general talk, attention is directed to a special dispatch from Washington to the Indianapolis Journal, during the encampment, which caused a sensation. The Journal special read: "If anything was needed to arouse the indignation of the G. A. R. members now in Washington against the 'military record' of 'General' Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic vice president candidate with Grover Cleveland, it was the publication of a dispatch today from Middletown, Conn. Middletown is a great center for the manufacture of fire arms, and was during the war. The dispatch says that it has been discovered that in 1862 the Savage Arms Company, of Middletown, shipped the Knights of the Golden Circle at Columbus, O., two thousand revolvers, which were manufactured for the United States and thrown out by its agent, not being up to the required standard; that an examination of the records of the Savage Arms Company discloses the fact that 'General' Stevenson was one of those who stood responsible for the arms, and was recognized as an agent for those to whom the revolvers were sent.

Flaws in Both Records.

"The publication of this statement created considerable talk in G. A. R. circles, and the Democratic candidate for the vice presidency has come in for a good share of political condemnation. His record during the war, the veterans say, must have been known to Grover Cleveland, who hired a substitute, and, it has been said, left him in the poorhouse at the close of the rebellion to die a pauper. Consequently the head of the Democratic ticket also goes down at the foot of the list in the estimation of soldiers. The Middletown dispatch does not go into substantial details by which 'General' Stevenson's name was connected with the shipment of arms, but it states that General Henry B. Carrington, who was Governor Morton's right hand man at Indianapolis, discovered and confiscated the arms. It is believed here by Hoosier veterans that this was a part of the shipment of arme made to Indiana for the Knights of the Golden Circle. The publication has aroused indignation upon the part of the veterans toward both of the Democratic candidates, who cannot now hope for any support from loyal people."

A BUSINESS MAN'S VIEWS.

The President of a Silk Manufacturing Company on the Political Situation.

The president of the Summit (N. J.) Silk Manufacturing company, in giving the reasons why his company has established mills in that village, says that he and his associates would never have put their money into the enterprise but for the McKinley Tariff bill and their faith in the re-election of President Harrison, "which faith is based on our confidence in the sound common sense of the American people." These are the words of a practical business man who is literally proving his faith by his works. The conservative sense of the people at large cannot but strongly favor the retention in office of a president who has proved so safe and trustworthy as Mr. Harrison.

Shotguns and Rope in Alabama.

The Kolb Democratic party of Alabama has run out an electoral ticket of its own in opposition to the Jones Democratic party. This insures the state against Cleveland, since the Jones Democratic party intends this time to see that it has a fair count, even though it requires shotguns and splices of rope to obtain it.

Philadelphia Republicans United.

While there are two separate and distinct Democratic parties in Philadelphia, each having a city committee and machine of its own, there is but one Republican party, and it is harmonious, enthusiastic and triumphant. In 1888 Philadelphia gave Harrison but 18,000 majority. In 1892 it will give him nearer 30,000.

They Are Against Cleveland.

Farmer Cockrell, of Illinois, at a reception given by the Cook county (Chicago) Democracy, said in the course of an address: "Now, on behalf of 4,000,000 farmers, I wish to warn you that you cannot make Grover Cleveland the next president of the United States." And the man in the corner said "Amen."

KEEP YOUR EYE ON GODEYS.

There is every indication that GODEY'S MAGAZIEE for October, ready September 15th, will mark an era in periodical literature. This will no longer be known as Godey's Lady's Book, but, GODEY'S AMERICA'S FIRST MAGAZINE, Established 1830. Godey's fashions will be a most conspicuous and beautiful feature of the publication, there being, in addition and representing four of the leaders of New York society, attired in the latest Paris costume. "Godey's Past and Present." Among the choice verses is the latest poem written by the late Josephine Pollard. John Habberton reviews all the books, and the whole forms such a rich literary feast that to examine a number of the Godey's will mean to irresistibly desire it.

When a cold or cough has been neglected for a long time and tubercles, have been formed in the lungs the cure of the sufferer is hopeless. How important it is that these first stages should be watched and the first symptoms detected and cured with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is a Harmless, Positive Cure

for the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, also Spinal Weakness and Leucorrhœa.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks the tendency to cancerous humors.

It removes faintness, flatulency, weakness of the stomach, cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion, also that feeling of Bearing down, causing pain, weight, and backache.

It acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system under all circumstances.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE,
EASTON, PA.

Seven courses in Arts, Philosophy and Science, Civil, Mining and Electrical Engineering, and Chemistry. Annual Commencement, June 29th. Fall term begins September 15th. For Catalogue, address

THE REGISTRAR, Easton, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp disease & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. IF GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. FRAZER

MILK PRESERVATIVE
Milkmen, Creamerymen, and Dairymen can keep MILK AND CREAM fresh a week without using ice. Healthful, tasteless, odorless and inexpensive. Sample, enough to make test, mailed for ten cents. THE PRESERVALINE M'F'G CO., 19 Cedar St., N. Y. 24 41

DOCTOR
J. B. HOBENSACK'S

ERRORS OF YOUTH / HOME CURE

MEDICAL OFFICES,
206 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia, Pa.
Are the oldest in America for the treatment of
Special Diseases & Youthful Errors,
Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Runnings, Discharges, Strictures, Bladder, Kidney and Skin Diseases, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, permanently cured by improved methods without detention from business. The Doctor's success is due to his lifelong experience and study; to the pure vegetable remedies used and to the thorough examination and watchful attention given patients during treatment. A 40 years' establishment is our guarantee of success.
Treatment by Mail a Specialty.
Office hours, 9 A. M., to 2 P. M., 6 to 9 P. M. All day Saturday till 9 P. M. Sundays 10 to 12 A. M.
Send Stamp for Book. (Copyrighted.)

"All Sorts and Conditions of Men"
use the
Remington

Standard Typewriter
because
it is constructed upon the best design, of the best materials, and by the best workmanship.
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
834 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.

Wolff's ACME Blacking
IS WATERPROOF.
A HANDSOME POLISH.
A LEATHER PRESERVER.
NO BRUSHING REQUIRED.
Shoes can be washed daily.
Used by men, women and children.

Brother come out and let me be inside. Will my face and hands be red, too?
Of course they will sister, because Papa painted the window with
PIK-RON
A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.
10c.—A BOTTLE—10c.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

ELY'S Cream Balm
Cleanses the Nasal Passages,
Allays Pain and Inflamation,
Heals the Sores
Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH CURES COLD IN HEAD ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CENTS EASY TO USE ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

A Family Affair
Health for the Baby,
Pleasure for the Parents,
New Life for the Old Folks.
Hires' Root Beer
THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK
is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.
Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

SAMPLES BY MAIL OF
WALL PAPER BARGAINS
At Less than Manufacturers' Prices
TO CLOSE OUT 1892 GOODS.
Every roll new and selected from the best and largest manufacturers, by whom they are guaranteed, as also by us.
Pretty PAPERS, 8c. Roll; Worth 4 to 6c. at Factory.
HANDSOME GILTS, 5c. Roll; Worth 8 to 12c. at Factory.
4 to 18 inch BORDERS, 1c. Yard; Worth 2 to 8c. at Factory.
4 to 18 inch BORDERS, Gilt, 2 to 5c. Yd.; Worth 4 to 20c. at Factory.
SEND 8c. IN STAMPS
To pay postage on over 100 Matched Samples.
F. H. CADY, Providence, R. I.
We refer to Adams Ex. Co., of Providence, and to over 100,000 pleased customers in every State in the Union. AGENTS WANTED. Liberal inducements. Write for particulars.

Duff's
The oldest and best Institution for obtaining a Business Education.
We have successfully prepared thousands of YOUNG MEN for the active duties of life. For circulars address, P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Business University
A THOROUGH COMMERCIAL AND SHORTHAND SCHOOL
PRACTICAL EDUCATION YIELDS PRACTICAL RESULTS.
IT HAS A Superior Course of Study. A Thorough Faculty. The Best Class of Students.
IT EDUCATES Capable Bookkeepers. Thorough Teachers. Expert Stenographers.
IT SUPPLIES Business Houses with Bookkeepers. Business Offices with Stenographers. Schools with Commercial Teachers.
WILLIAMS & ROGERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP
Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.
Cures
Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.
Removes and Prevents Dandruff.
WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP.
Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Water.

NOAEMB ERJURY LIST.

The Names the Wheel Turned Out in Its Last Revolution.

Special term which will begin November 21 :

Wm. R Hopkins, forgeman, Howard.
Edward Thomas, laborer, Snow Shoe.
Martin Kane, laborer, Spring.
Peter Asp, merchant, Philipsburg boro.
W T Speer, carpenter, Bellefonte.
Geo. D Johnston, farmer Howard boro.
Jeremiah Brumgart, farmer, Miles.
Clayton Witmer, carpenter, Bellefonte.
Robt. Cincaid, laborer, Philipsburg.
Eugene Heverly, clerk, Spring.
Hiram Lee, laborer, Potter
James Munson, merchant, Philipsburg.
J G Heberling, undertaker, Ferguson
J H Daibler, clerk, Millheim.
James Wiser, laborer, Worth.
W D Dukeman, clerk, Bellefonte.
Frank Reynolds, laborer, Rush.
Leonard Stover, farmer, Haines.
Thos. R Bathurst, laborer, Boggs.
Kirk Batey, laborer, Rush.
John Curtin, gentleman, Bellefonte.
F W Shamp, laborer, Walker.
Wm. Rossman shoemaker, Howard boro.
L C Bullock, carriage maker, Milesburg.
A J Gorton, laborer, Philipsburg.
Emanuel Sweeny, farmer, Ferguson.
E C Zerby, farmer, Penn.
Andrew Boone, laborer, Curtin.
Henry Brokerhoff, merchant, Bellefonte.
W C Fulton, clerk, Boggs.
A J Tate, farmer, Ferguson.
Andrew Korman, farmer, Gregg.
Albert Calhoun, laborer, Rush.
John Love, laborer, Patton.
q S Erb, merchant, Ferguson.
Green Heaton, farmer.

GRAND JURORS—FIST WEEK.

D M Burlew, shoemaker, Liberty.
James Ebach, laborer, Philipsburg.
Samuel Durst, farmer, Potter.
A V Hoyt, civil engineer, Philipsburg.
Jonas Confer, laborer, Gregg.
Thomas Taylor, laborer, Milesburg.
James Boyer, Jr., laborer Boggs.
Ira F Davis, undertaker, Huston.
T R Dubbs, miner, Rush.
Geo. H Musser, farmer, Benner.
C L Gramley, teacher, Miles.
S J McClintic, laborer, Potter.
Wm. M Allison, gentleman, Gregg.
David Lower farmer, Gregg,
Abe Weber, merchant, Howard boro.
Lawrence Uugent, laborer, Snow Shoe.
Jacob G Meyer, gentleman, Haines.
John Gentzel, farmer, Walker.
Jno T Neidigh, laborer, College.
Geo. B Ream, shoemaker, Gregg.
Reuben Gramley, gentleman, Miles.
Charles Swartz, merchant, Potter.
E C Cooke, coal dealer, Bellefonte.
John G Hess, gentleman, Ferguson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIST WEEK.

O C Peters, laborer Boggs
E W Bracht, teacher, Penn.
Mitch Cunningham, tobacconist, Bellefonte.
John Bechtol, farmer, Liberty.
Andrew Fetzer, farmer, Boggs,
W J Dale, farmer, Benner.
John Kelley, laborer, Half Moon.
Wm L Zellers, druggist, Bellefonte.
E P McCormick, coal operator Philipsburg.
Walter O'Brien, farmer, College.
S H Kunes, farmer, Liberty.
Wm Hoy, laborer, College.
Wm Hour, laborer, Philipsburg.
Austin Dale, farmer, College.
Samuel Ryan, superintendent, Bellefonte.
Wm McDowell, farmer, Marion.
Fred Schenck, farmer, Liberty,
Peter Coyler, sawyer, Rush.
D W Clerk, blacksmith, Liberty.
John Mulfinger, dentist Spring.
J Newell McCalmont, farmer, College.
John Harshberger, laborer, Snow Shoe.
John Erb, merchant, Philipsburg.
Robt. Vonada, laborer, Penn.
Issac Thomas, gentleman, Bellefonte.
John Ocker, farmer, Miles.
Thomas McCafferty, laborer, Bellefonte.
Geo Wolfe, teamster, Philipsburg.
Charles Rashau, farmer, Miles.
Philib Wertz, farmer, College.
Henry Humphrey, laborer, Philipsburg.
H M Stewart, farmer, Huston.
Charles Rapp, laborer, Snow Shoe.
Mitchell Lieb, plasterer, Spring.
D C Kellar, farmer, Potter.
Henry F Confer, farmer, Howard.
V J Bauer, merchant, Bellefonte.
Linimin Wingert, plasterer, Penn.
Jno H Stover, farmer, Union.
E E Knarr, painter, Millheim.
Warren Ward, clerk, Ferguson.
Elias Bressler, laborer, Miles.
George Hall, farmer, Union.
Jere Winkleblech, farmer, Haines.
C B Sandford, justice, Philipsburg.
John Roan, laborer, Spring.
John Ardell, lumberman, Bellefonte.
Samuel Sankey, laborer, Philipsburg.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Jacob E Snyder, dentist, Liberty.
Geo. B Roan, undertaker, College.
Newton Hess, farmer, Ferguson.
Sidney Miller, laborer, Spring.
Lynn Korman, carpenter, Penn.
James Poorman, carpenter, College.
Frank Galbraith, jeweler, Bellefonte.
Henry Meyer, laborer, Spring.
Edward Lucas, gentleman, Unionville.
Charles Gummo, farmer, Patton.
John W Bartges, painter, Bellefonte.
Thomas Moore, jeweler, Bellefonte.
Samuel Sproll, farmer, Walker.
John Bodle, laborer, Huston.
Richard Laughton, forman, Snow Shoe.
Robt Welch, laborer, Taylor.
Thomas Fanger, laborer, Howard.
Eugene Mecker, farmer, Burnside.
Henry Wagner, laborer, Snow Shoe.
H D Yerger, mason, Bellefonte.
Hezekiah Hoy, farmer, Benner.
R A Beck, barber, Bellefonte.
E E Heverly, farmer, Howard.
D A Boozer, sadler, Centre Hall.
W C Bell, pattern maker, Spring.
W C Patterson, farmer, College.
Linn Harding, laborer, Rush.
A M Black, laborer, Rush.
Philip Behrer, farmer, Patton.
W W Leech, farmer, Harrison.
W E Fisher. farmer, Boggs.
Peter Hockman, farmer, Walker.
Horace Kauffman, farmer, Spring.
Samuel Cowher, laborer, Worth.
Lafayettee Mulholland, machinist, Bellefonte.
Wm Boal, lumberman, Potter.

BUFFALO PHOTOGRAPHS.

These photos are of the last of the Buffalo and are an ornament to any home. 8x10 in. photo of herd of 45, 25 cts. Single buffalo, 8x10 in. 25 cts. The 10x12 in. size herd, 35 cts. Single buffalo 10x12 in. 35 cts. These photos are works of art, finely finished, genuine buffalo color, and will be mailed postpaid on receipt of price. Agents wanted. Address

32 2t) J. W. ROBINSON, Franklin, Neb.

Mr. E. P. Tayer.

A BLIGHTED LIFE.

The Future Held Nothing Bright or Promising. A Modern Miracle which Restored Health and Happiness.

THE VILLAGE ELECTRIFIED.

The case of Mr. E. P. Tayer, of East Nassau, N. Y., is looked upon by his friends and neighbors "AS A REAL MIRACLE." From a consigned CRIPPLE FOR LIFE TO PERFECT HEALTH is a WONDERFUL TRANSITION.

EAST NASSAU, March 23, 1892.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY :

Dear Sir—It is a duty I owe to you and the public at large to make known my case and testify to the wonderful RELIEVES the wonderful merits of your Favorite Remedy. I was afflicted with Inflammatory Rheumatism for 15 years, which was so severe that I was supposed to be crippled for life. Indeed I had tried several remedies and doctored with the best physicians, but continued to grow worse, and had given up all hope of PAIN recovery. About five years ago I was induced to try a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. The first bottle gave me relief at once, and after using several bottles I was entirely cured, no trace of the disease remaining. Have felt no Rheumatism for three CURES years or more and consider myself permanently cured. I cannot say too much for this wonderful medicine in transforming me from a suffering cripple to perfect health.

Yours truly, E. P. TAYER.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY :

Dear Sir—I can vouch for every word Mr. Tayer has written you as he lives neighbor to me and I sold him the Favorite Remedy.

M. R. MILLIUS, Merchant.

Mrs. Tayer writes that myself and family will be ever grateful to Dr. Kennedy and his wonderful medicine, Favorite Remedy for curing Mr. DISEASE Tayer of Rheumatism and restoring him to health and happiness after we had given up all hope of his ever being well again."

Evidence of these wonderful cures come to us daily. We could fill every column of this paper with similar statements from grateful people. Scrofula, Rheumatism and all blood diseases yield to its health restoring qualities. Sleeplessness, nervousness and debility are banished by this great nerve and brain tonic. When it cures such dread diseases as these, does it not stand to reason ! ! SUFFERER ! ! that it will quickly conquer all lesser ailments ?

Try it to-day, there's none other so good.

THE NEGROES OF BARBADOS.

Their Chief Enemy Consumption Caused by Living in Close Huts.

In Barbadoes the chief enemy of the black race is consumption, of which many of them die, though it is practically unknown there among Europeans. The cause is simply that all negroes, without exception, hermetically seal up their huts at night, partly from fear of mysterious ghosts or "duppies," partly to keep out mosquitoes, and partly again because they wish to keep out cold.

For, strange as it may appear, the naturalized West Indian negro shivers in a temperature of 74 degrees and on the rare occasions in winter when the thermometer falls to 70 degrees he is blue with cold and almost incapacitated from work. No doubt he is warm enough in his hut with every shutter closed and every chink and cranny stuffed with rags; but nature avenges herself for this exclusion of her purifying oxygen by colds and coughs. The negro has quack remedies and balsams by the dozen for these, but they do not save him from the turbercle that soon forms in his lungs and eats his life away.

After all, he is little missed; he has had a short life and a pleasant one. His relatives will feel a pride in covering themselves with crepe of color almost as black as their own complexions, for crepe is "de rigueur" among the negresses of Barbados. He will probably leave after him six or seven children, mostly illegitimate, since the black ladies have stong objections to the bond of matrimony. But here the question of pounds, shillings, and pence does not intrude itself as it does at home. It costs so little to bring up a black baby that there is really no reason whatever for its parents to consider the future. When it grows up an hour's work or so a day will keep it in food and clothes. So, in the streets of Bridgetown, the happy little black imps swarm like flies, and the island has the densest population per square mile of any place in the known world—that is, if what they say about Chinese statistics be true.

Sweet Oil.

Clean bronzes with sweet oil, carefully rubbed on, then polish with chamois.

If troubled with creaking shoes, rub the sides of the soles with a little sweet oil.

Sweet oil will clean Britannia metal; rub it well with a flannel cloth and then wash off in warm suds.

For sunburn, sweet oil and limewater—two parts oil, to one of limewater—will be found very efficacious.

To remove warts, apply frequently sweet oil and cinnamon, which will, in time, cause them to disappear.

In laying knives away, apply a little sweet oil on very lightly, and wrap them in tissue paper; this will prevent their rusting.

For inflammatory rhuematism, dissolve into a pint of sweet oil, one ounce of pulverized saltpetre, and thoroughly rub the parts affected.—*Good Housekeeping.*

WHITTIER.

September 7, 1892.

Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Weekly.

His fourscore years and five
Are gone, like a tale that is told,
The quick tears start, there's an ache at the heart.
For we never thought him old.

Straight as a mountain pine,
With the mountain eagle's eye,
With the hand-clasp strong and the unhused song,
Was the time for him to die ?

Prophet and priest he stood
In the storm of embattled years :
The broken chain was his harp's refrain.
And the peace that is balm for tears.

The hills and the valleys knew
The poet who kept their tryst.
To our common life and our daily strife
He brought the blessing of Christ.

And we never thought him old.
Though his locks were white as snow,
O heart of gold, grown suddenly cold,
It was not time to go !

PREHISTORIC ARIZONA.

Evidences of a Civilization Older Than That of Egypt.

That Arizona was inhabited before the dawn of history, and by a people, perhaps two races of people, well advanced in the arts of civilization, is beyond question. The traces of their occupancy are of the clearest and most unmistakable character, and while the period in which they possessed it and the cause and manner of their expulsion are shrouded in an impenetrable mystery, proofs of their presence for perhaps thousands of years are to be found in the caves, mounds, ruined cities, and canals which abound along the Salt and Gila rivers from the point of their inception to their confluence with the Colorado. The Little Colorado, the Verde, and the San Pedro also show many traces of a people well informed in a certain civilization and who have for at least a thousand years been extinct.

The peculiar dryness of the atmosphere has had a wonderful effect in protecting the ancient relics from the ravages of time. In the mounds which are scattered through the country, and which represent ruined houses, may be found ollas filled with parched corn and beans in as good a state of preservation as they were the day they were hidden from the elements by the fearful sandstorm that must have prevailed when they were buried.

The loaves in the ash-covered ovens of Pompeii were preserved on the same principle. The fine sand of the desert must have drifted over everything, and they were thus preserved as the mute historians of a vanished race. Their erection of concrete buildings throughout the country shows these lost people to have been well versed in the construction of edifices adapted to the region and its climatic changes.

By far the most interesting remains of this people are their network of canals which prevail through all the valleys of the Territory. The longest is the one tapping the Gila River, and which supplied with water the ancient city, now only marked by one standing building. This is the Casa Grande, about which so much has been written and which has excited so much interest among archæologists during the last ten years. This canal was fifty-five miles in length and for most of the distance twenty-eight feet in width, with a depth of sixteen feet. The volume of water taken out of the river must have been immense, for it supported both the animal and vegetable life of the valley containing millions of acres. In places this canal has become filled with drifting sand, but for the most part its course is easily traced.

One of the most notable specimens of these canals is in the Salt River Valley, and only three miles from the present city of Phœnix. It taps the Salt River opposite Tempe, and for two miles runs almost parallel with that stream. The old headgate is partly standing, and for this distance the ditch is perfectly open, and all that would be necessary for it to supply the country with water again would be to open the headgate by removing the stones and concrete with which it is filled. Two miles from its head the engineers who located the Maricopa Canal made use of the old Aztec ditch, and to-day the water runs over its pebbly bottom just as it did two or three thousand years ago; but how different is the condition of the people it supplies.

The ditch was only nine miles in length and not so large as the one on the desert of the Casa Grande, but it ran through the heart of a city with a population of no less than 500,000.

For miles and miles the mounds, in perfectly regular order, tell the tale of houses destroyed by the ravages of time and of a magnificence not excelled to-day. Mr. Cushing directed his attention principally to excavating in this section during his researches for the New England Historical Society, and he was rewarded by unearthing many stone axes, vessels, and even skeletons. His conclusion was "that the people must have lived in the stone age, long before the infancy even of the Egyptian civilization."

Phœnix was built on the ruins of this ancient city, hence its name, and not a month passes but some one picks up a stone knife, axe, or some other relic, but they are dumb as to the history of their former owners. The only hieroglyphics the lost race have left are those on the painted rocks across the Salt River from Phœnix. They cover the mountain side for acres, and they have always puzzled the student and scientist. The nearest apparent conclusion that has been arrived at is that they tell of martial exploits of their painters and are a history of their tribal wars.

One thing is apparent to the student of things ancient when he looks on these canals and ruined cities permeating both this country and Mexico, and that is that the civilization of Egypt was only in its infancy when these people had been exterminated.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

DISCOURAGING ELECTIONEERING.

The following conversation was overheard on an uptown corner in New York City by a gentleman who gave it to the AMERICAN ECONOMIST:

Ward Politicians: "Hello, Mike, are you with us this time?"

Doubtful Democrat: "Be japers, an, I dont know where you'll be to be wid you. Do you know yourself?"

W. P.: "Oh, Mike, you know I was always a straight Democrat."

D. D. : "Yes but you always had a straight job. I had'nt."

W. P. : "Mike, you were always a straight Democrat. You ain't going to turn your coat?"

D. D.: "Yes, I was straight, an' I'm purty straight yit. But the party is gone crooked."

W. P.: "How do you say that, Mike? We have the same leaders."

D. D.: "Yis, begoria. You'll always have 'em. They niver die."

W. P.: "Well, Mike you know they were always the friends of the Irish."

D. D.: "And they oughter be; 'tis the Irish that keeps em in office."

W. D.: "That's true, Mike, and the Irish will always be Democrats."

D. D.: "Yis, but England wants the Dimecrats to win. I'm again England in this fight."

W. P.: "Oh, Mike your Republican boss is putting that in your head."

D. D.: "Be japers, he ain't. Me boss is in Europe, But me son reads the paper. He is working in the factory an' he knows something about this Tariff business.

W. P.: "Mike, you don't let your son tell you how to vote? What does he know about the Tariff?"

D. D.: (Sarcastically.) "Me son can write his own name."

Exit hastily, politician, who could not write his own name.

HAPPY AND HUNGRY.

For over five years I was a constant sufferer with that most terrible and annoying disease, dyspepsia. After paying out hundreds of dollars, the only medicine I found that would do me any good was Sulphur Bitters. Six bottles cured me. Now I can eat well and am happy and hungry.

—[EDITOR.

THE AMERICAN DOCTRINE OF PROTECTION.

"The declaration of the platform in favor of 'the American doctrin of Protection' meets my *most hearty* approval. The convention did not adopt a *schedule, but a principle that is to control all tariff schedules.* There may be differances of opinion among Protectionist as to the the rate upon particular arlicles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home. In some not remote national campaigns the issue has been—or, more correctly, has been made to appear to be—between a high ane a low protective tariff both parties expressing some solicitous regard for the wages of our working people and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But, under a more courageous leadership, the democratic party has now partically declared that, if given power, it will enact a tariff law without any regard to its effect upon wages or upon the capital invested in our great industries."—*From Benjamin Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.*

I feel it my duty to say a few words in regard to Ely's Cream Balm, and I do so entirely without solicitation. I have used it more or less half a year, and have found it to be most admirable. I have suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since I was little boy and I never hoped for cure, but Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many of my acquaintances have used it with excellent results—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

No other Sarsaparilla has the merit by which Hood's Sarsaparilla has won such a firm hold upon the confidence of the people.

When Charlemagne and his "Knights of the Round Table" were making war on the Saracens, in Africa, it frequently happened that Knights on either side would fight in single combat for the honor of their respective armies. The Saracens had been, for many years, the scourge—the dreaded invaders—of Europe, and all waged war against this common enemy.

But in these days the worst scourge that threatens us, is that dread invader, *Consumption.*

Consumption fastens its hold upon its victims while they are unconscious of its approach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal of maladies. But it must be taken before the disease is too far advanced in order to be effective. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, or money paid for it will be refunded.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an unequaled remedy.

For all diseases that arise from a torpid liver and impure blood, nothing can take the place of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Nothing will, after you have seen what it does. It prevents and cures by removing the cause. It invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite improves digestion, and builds up both strength and flesh, when reduced below the standard of health.

Sold by druggists, everywhere.

SHE BLUSHED

awfully when I told her what to do for those horid pimples with which her face was covered. She now says if you want a pink and white complexion with a nice clear smooth skin, you must use that best of all blood purfiers, Sulphur Bitters.

HARPERS MAGAZINE for October a good deal of space will very appropriately be given to the commemoration of the discovery of America by Columbus. One of its most valuable articles will be a sketch of the life of Columbus with a critical estimate of his character and services written by Professor Dr. S. Ruge, of Dresden. This article embodies the results of the latest and most careful researches, and presents the Genoas discoverer as he really was, awarding him due praise for his great achievements, while at the same time removing from the story of his life much that may be regarded as purely imaginative. Another article which will attract perhaps even greater attention is "The Baptismal Font of America," by Frank H. Mason, narrating the story of the manner in which the Western Continent received its name. It will afford some interesting glimpses of life and manners at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and will contain a good deal of curious information not hitherto published in popular form.

Among the illustrations will be a facsimile of the page in that curious book, the *Cosmographiae Introductio*, in which the name America was first applied to the new world. There will also be several portraits and other illustrations.

GUARANTEED CURE.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold, or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at C. M. Parrish's drug store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

ENGINES, *SAW MILLS,*
THRESHING MACHINES.
BEST MACHINERY AT LOWEST PRICES
A. B. FARQUAR CO., YORK, PA.
26 27 13t

HAY FEVER
Relieved at once, and gradually taken out of the system by
DR HOXIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE
The greatest remedy known for the complete prevention and cure of Pneumonia, Diptheria, Croup, Catarrhal Colds, and Bronchitis. 50 cents.
A. P. HOXIE, Buffalo, N. Y., Mfgr. 36 4t

WANTED—Good Canvasser; salary and expenses from start; steady work; good chance for advancement. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. 26 3m.

EMPLOYMENT — TO WHOLESALE GOODS. Advertise and secure local Salesmen. Salary $50 to $100 per month. Expenses advanced. State salary wanted, also your preference for home work or traveling. Sloan & Co., Mfrs. 294 George St., Cincinnati, O. 39 2t

WALTERS' METALIC SHINGLES are made from the best brands of roofing Tin plate, and steel sheets galvanized. You can buy them painted or not. Our Galvanized Shingles are rain and rust proof, without the necessity of painting Our painted Tin Shingles are more durable and ornamental than it is possible to make a tin roof, put on in the old fashioned style. Write for price list R. THE NATIONAL SHEET METAL ROOFING CO., 9 Cliff street, New York. 23 23 26t

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.
Not like a BUSINESS COLLEGE
Not like a SHORTHAND COLLEGE
Not like a LITERARY COLLEGE
Not like a TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, but
THOROUGHLY and EMPHATICALLY
INDIVIDUAL AND ORIGINAL
Catalogue mailed for 4 stamps. Address
NELSON ARTHUR MILLER, Pres., Elmira, N. Y. 36 4t

PRINTING.

Parties desirous of obtaining Rock Bottom Prices on all kinds of printing will make no mistake if they address us. We have all modern facilities and will quote prices that will astonish you. We care not whether you have $1 or $1000 worth done. PRESSWORK, FROM PLATES 50 CTS. PER 1000.

Our representative will call upon you if so advised. Address,

Republican, Bellefonte

A GRAND OFFER. LOCAL OR TRAVELING SALESMEN wanted for our Nursery Stock. $75 TO $150 per month SALARY, or commission. No experience needed. Address, with reference, H. E. MERRELL & CO., Geneva, N. Y. 38 4t

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL NURSERY STOCK. We grow all the leading varieties, both old and new. We replace all stock that dies and guarantee satisfaction Highest salary or commission from the start Write for terms, H. E. HOOKER CO., Rochester, N. Y. 38 4t

AN UGLY COUGH
yields at once to
DR. HOXSIE'S
CERTAIN GROUP CURE
Contains no opium. Causes no nausea. 50c.
Sold by prominent druggists throughout the State. 38 4t

WANTED at once SALESMEN in every county for our
Choice Nursery Stock
and new varieties of
SEED POTATOES
Salary or commission. Steady employment. Send for terms.
HOOKER, GROVER & CO.
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y. 38 4t

A GRAND OFFER LOCAL OR TRAVELING SALESMEN wanted for our Nursery Stock. $75 to $150 per month salary or commission. No experience needed. Address, with reference, H. E. MERRELL & CO., Geneva, N. Y. 18 4t

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

VIOLA CREAM

The Chain of evidence is now complete—that DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials,

G. C. BITTNER & CO.,
TOLEDO, - - OHIO.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. LESSEE.

November 16, 1890.

Direct communication made with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Williamsport for Philadelphia, New York and intermediate points.

READ UP		STATIONS.	READ DOWN	
No 35	No 41		No 32	No 38
P. M.				P M
1 35		Gazzam		2 25
1 27		Kerrmoor		2 33
1 18		New Millport		2 39
1 10		Olanta		2 47
1 00		Mitchells		2 56
12 20	P M		A M	
12 00	9 15	Clearfield	7 00	3 30
11 41	8 55	Woodland	7 19	3 50
11 34	8 [illegible]	Bigler	7 26	3 57
11 28	8 [illegible]	Wallaceton	7 42	4 03
10 55	L 7 50	Philipsburg	L 7 25	L 3 55
11 30	A 8 45		A 8 20	A 4 50
11 05	8 20	Munsons	7 55	4 25
10 42	7 55	Peale	8 21	4 54
10 17	7 33	Gillintown	8 44	5 14
10 09	7 25	Snow Shoe	8 52	5 22
9 02	6 27	Beech Creek	9 46	6 27
8 47	6 13	Mill Hall	10 00	6 42
8 41	6 07	Lock Haven	10 08	6 52
8 32	5 57	Wayne	10 15	7 03
8 10	5 35	Jersey Shore	10 35	7 25
7 35	5 00	Williamsport	11 10	8 00
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
7 15	2 55	Williamsport	11 55	11 00
11 30	11 33	Philadelphia	4 05	6 50
	10 08	New York via Easton	5 56	
7 30	8 35	New York via Phila.	8 30	9 30
P M	A M		P M	A M

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.—Clearfield Accommodation leaves Gazzam at 8.30 a m and 6.00 p m, arriving at Clearfield at 10.15 a m and 7.39 p m.

Gazzam Accommodation leaves Clearfield at 6.10 a m and 4.00 p m, arriving at Gazzam at 8.00 a m and 5.30 p m.

Sleeping car on Through Express, both ways between Williamsport and Philadelphia (Ninth and Green street station) daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS—At Gazzam with stages to and from Ansonville, Berwindale and Bell's Gap Railroad. At Clearfield with stages to and from DuBois and Penfield. At Jersey Shore with Pine Creek Division of Fall Brook Railway. At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for all points East.

P. E. HERRIMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
A. G. PALMER, Sup't. Jersey Shore, Pa

CHASE'S
3 HORSE HEAD
HORSE BLANKETS

are the strongest and best.

Chase's
Plush Lap Robes

are the standard. The plush will not shed. All robes have the name Chase either woven in the binding or sewed on the corner.

FIRST-CLASS DEALERS WILL SELL NO OTHERS.

L. C. CHASE & CO., Boston, Mass.

Bellefonte Republican,

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—Charles F. Cook and his new wife are settled in their home on Spring street.

—Boyd Noll, of Pleasant Gap, will start in the mercantile business at Zion some time this month.

—A house owned by Mr. Teller, of Central city, was partially destroyed by fire on Monday, Sept. 26; part of the roof was burned off, a defective flue wasithe cause.

—A prominent business man said last week that a thousand men had left this town since the nail works shut down and that many had come back, but those that come back are dead.

—Mann's Axe works, which were started in the year 1825 and have run constantly ever since with only very temporary intermissions, shut down last Saturday for good. When we came here almost twenty years ago there were the axe works, Valentine Iron works and two lime kilns; now after twenty years the town has one less industry than it had then. This is indeed a growing town.

—Thomas Faxon, and his good wife of Bellefonte, have been married many years and the union has been blessed with seven daughters. Thomas has been thinking that his family was to one sided but the tide turned last week Wednesday when his wife presented him with a bouncing boy. We congratulate Mr. Faxon on his good luck we always thought he would make it only a question of time.

—The Mite Society of the Presbyterian church of Bellefonte will give a concert this evening, Oct 6, in the chapel the proceeds to be devoted to the organ fund. Vocal and instrumental music and recitations will be rendered; foreign and home talent of the highest order of excellence is engaged. It will be an entertainment that cannot fail to please all and all should be there. The tickets are thirty five cents.

—It is said that William Stratton, of Lemont, sent word to Mr. H. P. Harris, undertaker of this place, to come up and take his little daughter to Bellefonte for burial. The child was four years old and had died of diphtheria. Mr. Harris replied that he could not go as the child having died of a contageous disease the law would not permit its removal. His advice was that the child be buried where it was as soon as possible.

—Edward Taylor, a sixteen year old son of Hugh Taylor, was arrested last week on suspicion for setting fire to the stable on property rented by Joshua Folk, causing the destruction of the building also stable and lot owned by John P. Harris, rented by Frank Strunk. The arrest was made by officers Montgomery and Garris, and a hearing had before Squire Foster, last Monday evening. There was not sufficient evidence to sustain the charge and the young man was released. It is very generally admitted that young Taylor was entirely innocent of any connection with the affair.

—About one month ago the Underwriters Association of Pennsylvania met at Bellefonte and elected Miss Lizzie Morrison of this place stomping clerk of Centre county. Her duties as we understand it are to sign the daily reports of agents before they are sent off to the home offices, without her signature the report would not be accepted. In Bellefonte she visits the different offices daily but away from here the reports are mailed to her for her signature. Miss Morrison is a capable lady and will execute the duties of her office with honor to herself and satisfaction to her employes, of that there is no doubt.

—Samuel T. Gray, our candidate for Judge, is one of the best farmers in our county; a learned man; a man of most excellent judgement; a temperate man—what better can we have for the office of Associate Judge? His democratic opponent is said to be a clever fellow who has many friends, but he is not a temperate man. Voters, do you not want a temperate man on the bench? Do you not want a man of character in whom you can have confidence? Will you be satisfied with a man who is simply a good fellow, popular with the drinking classes of our county? We think not, and if not, vote for Samuel T. Gray.

—A vote for Alfred A. Dale for the legislature will be a vote for a man every way qualified to make laws for the state. A man who is a college graduate, a son of one of the farmers of the county and whose ancestors have been farmers here ever since the red man of the forest roamed undisturbed up hill and down dale all over the territory now called Center county. Do the voters of this county not think that they can be served as well by one of their own men to the manor born as they can by going to Europe for a candidate? Have the farmer's sons of this county so degenerated that there is not one among them fit to represent our people? We are certain this is not so. A. A. Dale is a farmer's son, worthy the support of all farmers and others in the county and well fitted to serve the varied interest of our growing commonwealth. Therefore we repeat, vote for Alfred A. Dale for the legislature.

THE PICNIC QUESTION.

Leonard Rhone has published a lengthy and violent attack upon the Centre Hall *Reporter* the Bellefonte *Watchman* and other Bellefonte papers, except the *Gazette* which however he claims is not altogether faultless in the *Gazette* of last week. He says: They are "an unprincipled set of demagogues." "It is grossly unjust to the committee that the newspaper press should malign and persecute the committee or its management."

"The newspapers charge that exhibitors were being overcharged for their privileges is absolutely false, as every exhibitor voluntarily paid what was mutually satisfactory and it is not they who exhibit that are finding fault, as they have all cheerfully given their equitable share towards keeping up a free exhibition,"

President Harrison, Ex-President Hayes and Gov. Pattison were announced by request of the veterans club and the Grange is in no way responsible for their not being there, as the veterans made their own announcements, but all this carping on the part of the two papers named is simply an outcropping of their inward prejudices against the success of the Grange organization.

The correspondents of the above named papers may have thought it very smart to write a whole column of a fake story and reflection upon the farmers boys and girls about the monkey and chewing gum. I venture the assertion if these fellows again come out to a country gathering they will be caged in a sty by the young people whom they have so grossly insulted. But is it not about time that newspapers pretending to be the workingman's friend stop characterizing every poor man as a fakir that comes to the picnic to vend a few dollars worth of merchandise or refreshments to earn a little money honestly to maintain his family?

The statement that when a few persons were assessed for abusing their privileges and put off the grounds that it was followed by a stampede of about twenty fakirs is absolutely false as is the statement that no provisions were made for the better entertainment and comfort of the people, as positively four pavillions were erected and provided with seats for the accomodation of the people. Besides this a piece of ground was leased, seats and tables erected for the accommodation of picnic parties who might wish to set their tables under the trees. The charge that no entertainments were provided for the people is just as false. The entertainments in the auditorium, the pyrotechnic display, the stereoptican exhibition and the training of horses by Dr. Hollinsworth were all free—without money and without price. As for a public dancing floor advocated by the correspondent of the *Watchman*, for low characters to congregate at, we have no use for, as our young people have a better sense of propriety than to engage in public dances with questionable characters. At all events this is a patrons and farmers gathering and if our families choose to camp out a week with their friends and our organization invite the public as their guests we have a right to expect even newspaper reporters to act the part of gentlemen when they come on the patrons picnic grounds:

The newspaper reports of the exhibition are equally untrue, etc.

No where in the United States are the officials of the Grange so shamefully misrepresented and neglected as by the Centre county newspapers, with few exceptions.

Your prejudiced reporters did not know or they did not care to know who was speaking or what was going on in the Auditorium, and if they did not know they had no right to lie about the meeting, then make the false statement that the advertised Grange speakers were not present, when the fact is that they were.

The State College and State Experiment Station occupied an entire building 24x36 feet, and as an exhibit from a public institution was entitled to a creditable and respectable notice by the press; we do not want our college friends to think it was our fault that they got no respectable recognition from the county newspapers, put the blame where it belongs, at the doors of a venal press.

They say there is always two sides to a question and Leonard Rhone may find that this one is no exception. We do not know what the *Watchman* and *Reporter* may say about the matter, those papers are well able to take care of themselves and do not need any defense from us, but we cannot see why their reporters should have been "prejudiced" in view of the fact that each one of these papers, to our certain knowledge, gave at least one hundred dollars worth of free advertising to the picnic this year and no doubt did their part to call together the large crowd which Mr. Rhone claims attended. Now if they were interested enough in the enterprise to give so much free to help the picnic along why should they have held such enmity to wards that to which they had given so freely. Is it possible that these men would have given so largely to that which they wished to see fail or to an enterprise to which they held great enmity.

And this was given freely and given to a money making institution which by every rule of the business world should pay for what they get. We say money making institution advisedly for Mr. Rhone says:

"Allow me to say a few words in behalf of the committee of arrangements that may not be known to the public: the present committee has now served for four years being annually reappointed by the County Grange; the only money that was ever placed at their disposal to purchase the grounds and make the improvements was seven hundred dollars. They purchased the grounds, twenty-seven acres, mortgaged the property and sold the bonds, one maturing each year. So far every bond has been paid promptly as it came due and about five thousand dollars expended in improvements and labor without a dollar of debt due unprovided for."

So it will be seen they are accumulating property and these unfriendly papers are contributing every year free a large amount of advertising to help them to do so. It is true Mr. Rhone says: The committee for these four years has given its services without compensation." But then they are owners with others of this property. These newspaper men have no money interst in the matter whatever they are not members of the Grange they can in no event have any benefit from property which they are so vital a factor in helping this organization to accumulate. What they have done they must have done on account of the friendly interest they took in the farmers as a class and and now Mr. Rhone calls them "liars," "prejudiced against the success of the Grange organization," "no gentlemen," worse treated by Centre county papers than by papers anywhere else in the United States, "a venal press," "unprincipled demagogues," and it seems to us that this is partly because these men do not see things as Mr. Rhone would like to have them see and did not in addition to the free advertising fill their papers full of a glowing account of the great success attending the gathering. These papers with others had done what they could to make it a success, they were not paid with money as they should have been but they are now paid with vilest abuse and they will indeed be a "venal press" if they fail through any mercenary consideration to defend themselves against these grave charges and place themselves right before the world. If their is anything mercenary if the papers of this county have been bought or their services obtained by this picnic corporation for money or other valuable consideration we have not heard of it, if any of them have and then sold themselves to the enemies of this corporation than the charge of being "venal" made by Mr. Rhone would have weight; that gentleman is in a position to know whether these men have so acted but if, as we assume and as we know is true in our case, these men have generously given columns of their space to this corporation to help them to make money and given without valuable consideration, then the charge that they treat that corporation meaner than any other paper in the country would do leads us to ask the question what does Mr. Rhone want? Would he be satisfied if he got the earth? There is much that could be said in defense of the papers on this question but we have not space in this issue to say more.

—What is said to have been an incendiary fire occurred at Walker settlement Marsh Creek about five miles from Milesbury on Tuesday morning, Sept. 27, at about one o'clock. There was a store building with rooms for a family over the store and a stable on the lot. The building was insured for one thousand dollars and was owned by Enoch Hugg, of Milesburg. The store bulding was totally destroyed, the stable was saved. The store was occupied by a man by the name of Bickel who was doing business under the name of the Enterprise store company. He claims that he had fifteen hundred dollars worth of goods in his store; these goods were insured for one thousand dollars in H. C. Weaver's agency of Bellefonte. The family that lived over the store had no insurance on furniture which was not saved and was a total loss to them; they had scarcely time to get out after the fire was discovered. Less than a year ago the store was occupied by Wm. Heaton who sold to Bickle for two hundred and fifty dollars who had a store somewhere near Howard and moved it to Walker settlement consolidating the two stores. Much of the stock was unsaleable at this place. Mr. Hugg occupied this store years ago and made money there. Mr. Heaton also made money. Mr. Bickle of course has been unfrotunate.

FIRE AT HOWARD.

Last Thursday night at 11-30 o'clock the watchman at the Howard Iron Works discovered fire in the rolling and bar iron mills, a spark from the furnace had fallen on the roof setting it on fire. He immediately gave the alarm but before help could arrive the fire had gained such volume that the buildings could not be saved and they were burned to the ground. The works are owned and operated by the firm of Jenkins Bros. Lingle. John Jenkins, of Milton; William Jenkins and Howard Lingle, of Bellefonte, composed the firm. W. E. Jenkins. of Howard, is superintendent. It is one of the oldest mills in the county. In conversation with Mr. Wm. Jenkins of Bellefonte we learn that the mills will be rebuilt. Loss about $15,0.0, partially insured.

—Now when you want Groceries and want a good article and want it at a reasonable price and want to be waited on by gentlemanly and obliging clerks when you want all these things together go to the Eureka Grocery, High street, Bellefonte, Pa., next door to Post office, and you will get what you want.

IN HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERY.

Some fellow has compiled from the minutes of the last general assembly the following facts relating to the Huntingdon Presbytery.

There are in the Presbytery 72 churches (79 now) with 92 church edifices, having a seating capacity of 30.325. The value of church property is $676,550 and there are in the churches 10,018. There are only three Presbyteries that have more churches, and only one that has more edifices. There are nine Presbyteries whose church membership exceeds that of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, while only five have a larger seating capacity. The membership, 10,018, is the largest ever reported by the Presbytery, and is the first time that it reached the ten thousand mark.

There are just 300 elders reported in the Presbytery and 84 deacons. During the past year 665 were received by profession and 308 by certificate, of 973 in all. The numbers for the previous year are 625 on profession and 339 by certificate, or 964 in all. Just nine less than for the past year.

The largest accessions during the year were Tyrone, 46 on examination and 23 by certificate; Bellefonte, 44 on examination and 15 by certificate; Lewistown, 35 on examination and 20 by certificate; Altoona 2d, 34 on examination and 8 by certificate; Kerrmoor, 34 on examination and 8 by certificate: Altoona 3d, 21 on examination and 22 by certificate; Philipsburg, 9 on examination and 23 by certificate. These each have had an accession of more than 30

The largest memberships are Altoona 2d, 802; Altoona 1st, 561; Tyrone, 500, Clearfield, 410. The largest Sabbath school is Tyrone, 558.

Spruce Creek reports the largest offering to foreign missions—$801; Birmingham comes next with $610: Bellefonte is next with $455; Altoona 2d, $407; Lewistown, $406.

In the home mission column Lewistown shows the largest amount—$563; Bellefonte is second with $406; then Huntingdon, $379; Hollidaysburg, $343; Tyrone, $342; Altoona 2d, $314.

The largest offering to Freedmen are Bellefonte, $128; Lower Spruce Creek and Alexandria each $109; Clearfield $102

To Sabbath School Work Bellefonte gives most, $128, while Clearfield and Tyrone are next with $71 each.

McVeytown heads the list for Church Erection, giving $129: Bellefonte follows with $76, and Clearfield next with $64.

To Education Bellefonte gives $65: Tyrone, $60; Altoona 1st, $40.

To Ministerial Relief Bellefonte gives $114; Hollidaysburg, $80; Lewistown, $76; Altoona 2nd, $60.

To Presbyterial missions Huntingdon and Lewistown each gives $100; Hollidaysburg, $85; Altoona 1st, $85; Altoona 2nd, $75; Bellefonte $74; Birmingham, McVeytown and Tyrone each $50.

For College and Aid the head of the list is Bellefonte, $49; Tyrone, $44; Altoona 2nd, $34, Hollidaysburg, $30.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Elizabeth Smeltzer to Catharine Bartholomew, lot of ground in Howard. Consideration, $20. Deed dated Dec. 25, 1884.

D. S. Dunham to Catharine Bartholomew, lot of ground at Howard. Consideration, $185; deed dated Sept. 24, 1884.

E. C. Humes to Grant Dunkleberger, lot of ground in Spring township. Consideration, $50, deed dated Sept. 5. 1892.

John Hamilton and wife to Harriet Evey, lot of ground in College township. Consideration, $300; deed dated March 31, 1892.

Robert Brennan, Sr., and wife to Robt. Brennan, Jr., lot of ground in College township. Consideration, $4040, deed dated Sept. 26, 1892.

J. H. Holt and wife to M. Fredericks and H. C. Evans, lot of ground in Curtin township. Consideration, $160; deed dated September 26, 1892.

Jas. G. Kline and wife to W. C. Holt, lot of ground in Huston township. Consideration, $300; deed dated Sept. 27, 1892.

George Shenberger and wife to Daniel Kimport, lot of ground in Harris township. Consideration, $380; deed dated March 19, 1866.

John Emmert's executor, to Daniel Kimport; lot of ground in Harris township; deed dated April 1, 1879.

Robert Cooke, Jr., sheriff, to Robert Brennen, lot of ground in College township. Consideration, $4040; deed dated October 7, 1889.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

William M. Gates and Esther M. Franell, both of Gatesburg.

William O. Gramley, of Rebersburg, to Nellie M. Hazel, of Madisonburg.

Wilmer C. Cerstetter and Cora A. Auman, both of Coburn.

David A. Suvers and Sarah McClellan, both of Philipsburg.

Charles F. Cook, of Bellefonte, and Ellen J. Marshall, of Benner township.

Amrew M. Mott, of Bellefonte, and Odillie A. Rolley, of Milesburg.

—Last Thursday morning at half past seven o'clock Andred Mott, marble cutter of Bellefonte was married in the Catholic church to Miss Odilla Rolley, of Milesburg, Rev. Father P. McArdle performed the ceremony which united these young people in a contract to live for love, cherish and protect each other while life shall last. Michael Hazel was the groomsman and Miss Mary Brownell, a half sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. A large number of friends were present to witness the ceremony. After the ceremony the bride and groom started on a wedding trip after which they will return to Bellefonte to commence anew the battle of life. They are both enterprising and good looking. We wish them success and feel certain they will attain it.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Miss Edith White, of Tyrone, is visiting friends at Roland.

Austin Curtin and wife of Curtin township are at Homestead.

The Roland school commenced on 3rd inst Miss Ida Orris, teacher.

Miss Minnie Gearhart, of Roland, visited friends at Unionville lately.

Miss Minnie Reeser, of Fillmore, spent last Friday with friends in Bellefonte.

Mr. and Mrs. Nyhart, of Kansas, are visiting friends and relatives at Eagleville.

Harry Hile, of Pleasant Gap, has gone to Dubois to follow his trade of plastering.

Mr. and Mrs. Dukeman, have been visiting that ladies' parents at Eagleville lately.

J. M. Brooks, of Pleasant Gap, is making ready to build a new house for a family residence.

Mr. William Dale, of Pleasant Gap, went to Reedsville lately to attend the Lutheran synod.

Mrs. Albert Smeltzer, of Pleasant Gap, attended the missionary societies convention at Rebersburg lately.

Herman Miller, of Pleasant Gap, is in Bellefonte studying the profession of an architect with Robert Cole, Esq.

Miss Annie Evans, of Curwensville, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jenkins at their home on High St., Bellefonte.

Miss Minnie Rhodes, who has been in Tyrone for the past two years, has returned to her home at Pennsylvania Furnace.

M. A. Swartz, of Pleasant Gap, has purchased what is know as the John Noll property and will move into it in the Spring.

Abraham Miller, John Griffith, Christ Dale and Robert Alexander, all of Pleasant Gap, attended the great soldier gathering at Washington.

Miss Fannie Beach, of Watterbury, Conn., has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. John Ardell, on East Linn street, for several weeks past.

Claud Cook and family started for their home in Girard, Kansas, last week. They have been visting friends and relatives in this county for some months past.

Mr. Christian Musser and family, of Philipsburg, and Mr. Elmer Johnson and family, of Altoona, have been visiting at the home of A. J. Swartz, near Pleasant Gap.

Miss Mary Cook, who has been keeping house for her brother Charles for the past two years, started for Girard, Kansas, last week where she will spend the winter with the family of her brother Claud.

James Hamil, Esq., a native of this county now located at Graham, West Virginia in the practice of law has been visiting his old home and friends. They say James is prospering at the new home of his choice.

Miss Mollie Beezer, of Philadelphia, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Meyer, on Valentine street, for the past few weeks, and left for Philadelphia last Friday where she expects to spend the winter.

Dr. W. S. S. Young, of Philadelphia, came to Bellefonte last Monday to become a permanent resident. He has formed a partnership with Dr. H. K. Hoy and the business will now be conducted under the firm name of Drs. Hoy and young.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The council met last Monday evening Mr. Wm. Garrat and Mr. Miller requested the laying of a board walk on East Bishop street. They were informed that property owners had been notified to put down walks.

Residents of Beaver street, complained that the water supply was weak. It was thought that the trouble was caused by leaks.

The market committee reported eleven dollars and eighty cents collected as fees.

A pig pen on west Curtin street was complained of.

Lander Green. High constable was requested to resign which he did, a petition for the appointment of a new official will be presented to the court the nuisance Committee indicating the person they want.

Complaint was made that the steam heat pipes warmed the water that supplies the house of C. M. Bower, on East Linn street the trouble will be removed. Bills to the amount of $500 were approved adjournment followed.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF GUYER MATTERN.

Last Thursday a report came to Bellefonte that Guyer Mattern was very sick with typhoid pneumonia and not expected to live. This was a shock to his many friends. On Satuday morning the sad news of his death was reported. He died on Friday evening at seven o'clock at the home of his parents about one mile from Graysville up Buffalo Run. He has about thirty five years old and leaves a father, mother and four brothers. He was a son of John B. Mattern, of Buffalo Run. His brothers were Linn and Claud, who resides at home with their parents; Kline who lives at Bald Eagle; and Gray, a physician in Philadelphia. This death was the first break in the family circle. For several years he conducted a mercantile business at Scotia but this he sold out some time ago to Frank Clemson and took a position as store keeper for Carnegie at Scotia. After the mines closed down he was engaged for a while as agent for a Land Improvement Company in the South Some time ago he was offered a position at Homestead with the Carnegie Iron works which position he held at the time of his death. About the time of the Grangers picnic he returned home not feeling well but returned to his work again where he staid only a day or two when he was sent home seriously ill. Hope was entertained that his strong constitution would withstand disease until Thursday when hope fled and anxious friends waited sorrowfully for the end which came to soon. He was cheerful to the last and when his grief stricken father asked him if he "was prepared to meet Jesus" he replied "That is what I am calculating on."

In politics he was a republican and one of the leading young republicans of the county. He was twice nominated by his party for the legislature and received a very flattering support. He was a member of the Methodist church and a constant attendant at divine service. He lived an honest, christian life. He was a member of the society of Free Masons always worked on the square and was honored and respected by the brethren.

The funeral was Sunday morning and a special train on the Bellefonte Central railroad left the Bellefonte station at nine o'clock to carry friends who desired to attend. There were eighty persons on the train, half of whom were masons: some left the cars at Waddles station and rode over in carriages a distance of about seven miles, others went to Graysville and walked to the church a distance of about one mile and a half. At the house a number of persons were gathered; the casket containing the remains was in the parlor and an opportunity was given to those who desired to look at the face of the dead, many did so then they proceeded to the church. The services were conducted by Rev. Wharton the Methodist minister and were very impressive; he paid a glowing tribute to the virtues of the deceased and took this occasion to urge others to come to Jesus before it was to late. Another opportunity was then given to look at the dead face of their friend when the funeral cortege then proceeded to the grave. The ceremonies here were conducted by the masons the hymn "Shall we gather at the river" was sang and thus closed the last sad office to one who lived for others not for himself and dying left behind him only pleasant memories. Over five hundred persons attended this funeral which was one of the largest ever held in the Buffalo Run Valley.

LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 3, 1892.

Mrs. Frank Beaver, Miss Jane Beck, J. A. Casper, William Holderman, C. C. Huntlery, R. W. Johnson Miss Mary Kline, Mrs. Fyett Kohler, William Losch, William Nolan, Mary Scholastica, Eddie Summerson, W. R. Lubbs, Joseph Williams.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. FIEDLER, P. M.

MARRIED.

At the home of the bride's parents in Madisonburg, Tuesday, Sept. 17, Mr. William Gramley, of Rebersburg, to Miss Nellie Hazel. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Rearich, of Rebersburg.

The Eureka Grocery High street Bellefonte, next door to Post office is the place to buy groceries they sell good goods sell at very reasonable prices and extend the most courteous treatment to all customers call and see them.

—A little child of Mr. and Mrs. Swaner, of Valentine's Furnace, died last week Wednesday and was buried last Friday in the new cemetery, being the first interment made in the new grounds.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE